

ARMY



NAVY

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SEA AND AIRSPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
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Post-War Program

Artillery Development

WITH experimental development well under way on the post-war improvement of the rocket, the recoilless gun, and the anti-aircraft gun, the Artillery branch of the Army Ground Forces will celebrate today, 17 Nov. for the first time, its anniversary commemorating the date, 170 years ago, when the Continental Congress established the first Federal Artillery Regiment.

In beginning its experimental work in developing weapons for future wars of all types, the War Department plans to abolish the old Field Artillery and Coast Artillery Boards, as such, and establish in their stead numbered Ground Forces Boards which will meet periodically in order to exchange views on developments of all branches of the Army as a means of eliminating duplication. This, it is planned, will be the first step toward efficient and more rapid scientific development of modern weapons.

While the emphasis, for the most part, will be placed on the improvement of rockets, recoilless guns, and anti-aircraft equipment, work will continue looking toward bettering other types of weapons already in use but upon which it is felt improvement may be made.

Between World War I and World War II Artillery experiment was responsible for increasing the range of the 240 Howitzer and the 155 Howitzer by approximately 8,000 feet while still maintaining its old accuracy. This increase in range was accomplished by improvements in design, gun tube, and propelling powder as well as changes in the design of projectiles.

In addition, all World War II guns had the added advantage of being more quickly transported and placed into position because of the use of rubber tires and ball bearing axles.

The use made by the American Army of the rocket during the last war has opened what might possibly be a new method of artillery fire. While it is not expected at the moment that the rocket will entirely replace the cannon, the new weapon nevertheless offers possibilities far beyond that of present artillery pieces.

The rocket has the advantage of a multiple mount enabling a battalion to fire as high as six hundred rounds a minute. Thus a great number of projectiles can be spread over a large area in a short time. The disadvantage of the new weapon, however, lies in its inaccuracy as compared with rifled guns. Nevertheless, it is believed that further experiment and development of both sight and design may correct this fault.

The value of the rocket over the gun is seen by Army officials in its lightness as well as its higher explosive power in comparison to weight. It is pointed out, however, that until such time as the rocket's accuracy can be improved, the cannon will remain the chief artillery weapon particularly for specific targets. Work on accuracy improvement will continue in the years to come through recently established "Rocket Boards" charged solely

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Studies of New Army
Reviewed by Service

Several of the proposals for post-war reorganization of the Army submitted to the War Department General Staff by the Patch Board already have met with strong opposition.

One recommendation is that an Armored Force be established and the present Cavalry branch be abolished. There is strong feeling toward the retention of the Cavalry, and although horse cavalry is not now in use it is quite probable that at least a regiment of horse will be maintained in the future. Many Army leaders feel that horsemanship in the Army should not be allowed to expire and contend that at least one battalion of pack artillery should be maintained also. In support of their contention they point to the applicability of pack animals in campaigns such as those of the Pacific Islands and Sicily.

To the recommendation that the Army Service Forces be abolished and the present service commands be transferred to the Zone of the Interior Armies opposition has also arisen. Assuming that the service command functions would be divided among four armies at most, those opposed contend that the continental area is so great that such a division would be unwieldy.

Consolidation of all forms of artillery—Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Anti-aircraft Artillery, etc.—as one Artillery branch is also proposed by the board. It seems likely that this recommendation will meet with General Staff approbation.

Another suggestion is that within the War Department General Staff the Assistant Chiefs of Staff would be redesignated as Directors of the staff divisions. There is in the report, however, little indication that the functions and powers of the staff divisions would be changed to any extent.

While the Patch Board apparently felt that the question of unification of the Armed Services into one Department of Defense was not within its scope, the Army organization as outlined and suggested in the report is so designed that it could be easily integrated as a unit of such a department.

While the report is now in the hands of the General Staff for study it will probably be many months before any final decision is reached as to which recommendations and proposals will be adopted. Such decisions must of necessity await pending decisions on other pertinent matters—size of the post-war Army, efficiency of the current recruitment program and universal military training.

The War Department also has announced this week the creation of another board within the Army Ground Forces to study the equipment needed in the post-war Army.

Headed by General Joseph W. Stilwell, the Equipment Board met 1 Nov. Other members of the board who reported to General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, are: Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., and Brig. Gen. Clyde C. Alexander, recorder.

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USMC Swords to Return

Officers of the Marine Corps are not required to possess swords as part of their uniform equipment, but the Commandant has announced that the sword, as described in Uniform Regulations, will be made a part of officers' equipment at a date, subsequent to 30 June 1947, to be announced later.

Navy Shifts Pacific Command

Rear Adm. Howard F. Kingman, formerly commander of Battle Division Nine, Pacific Fleet, has been named commander of the famous Third, commanded by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., who is understood to have requested retirement.

In addition the Navy Department announced changes in command affecting the Fifth and Seventh Fleets in the first reorganization of Pacific fleet commands since the Japanese surrender.

Under the new set-up Vice Adm. John H. Towers, who as commander of the amphibious force, Seventh Fleet, spearheaded the advance through the southwest Pacific, was named to command the Seventh, succeeding Admiral Thomas Kincaid.

Admiral Kincaid was named commander of the western sea frontier, with headquarters in San Francisco, succeeding Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, whose new billet has not been announced.

Vice Adm. John H. Towers, who succeeded Vice Adm. John S. McCain as commander of a fast carrier task force earlier this year succeeds Admiral Raymond A. Spruance in command of the Fifth Fleet.

Admiral Spruance was assigned duty as deputy Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, and deputy Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean areas, succeeding Vice Adm. John H. Newton, who was called home to await orders.

Navy Retired Pay

The Comptroller General ruled this week that Navy officers who served in the military or naval forces prior to 12 Nov. 1918, and who are temporarily serving in higher grades, are, when voluntarily retired entitled only to retired pay computed on the pay of their permanent grades and not of their temporary grades.

Another decision, regarding the retired pay of temporarily promoted Navy officers retired for disability, states that officers retired for physical disability incurred while serving under a temporary appointment in a higher rank shall receive retired pay based on the active-duty pay to which entitled "while serving in that rank." The retired pay to be computed on the active-duty pay to which the officer was entitled at the time of retirement, or, where temporary appointment was terminated prior to date of retirement, on the active duty-pay at the time of such termination.

This last decision concerned the retired pay legally authorized to be paid Rear Adm. Charles S. Stephenson, (MC), USN-Ret. The decision pointed out that since Admiral Stephenson was entitled to the active-duty pay of a rear admiral of the upper half when his temporary appointment was terminated, his retired pay should be computed on the basis of such active-duty pay.

Battle on Unification
Goes into Sixth Week

The sixth consecutive week of hearings before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on the proposed single Department of Defense, was marked by a second sharp clash of views between civil chiefs of the War and Navy Departments.

Precipitating the public expression of differences was the testimony given 9 Dec. by Lt. Gen. James Doolittle, AAF, in which he branded as "hypocrisy" the contention that effective unity of command in war can be achieved without having unity of control in peacetime. In protest of this statement, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal addressed a letter to Secretary of War Patterson, who replied in defense of the Air Force General.

Other developments of the week included testimony in favor of the single department by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, who came back from Europe to testify prior to his anticipated appointment as Chief of Staff of the Army; Maj. Gen. Miller White, USA, chief of personnel for the European Theater and former assistant Chief of the War Department General Staff for Personnel; General Jacob L. Devers, USA, Commanding General Army Ground Forces; General Omar Bradley, USA, Administrator of Veterans Affairs and former commanding general of U. S. Army combat troops in Europe; and General Carl Spaatz, AAF, commander of Strategic Air Forces.

In response to a letter from Acting Chairman of the Committee Johnson, Secretary Patterson has suggested that further witnesses include General Brehon Somervell, Commanding General Army Service Forces; Assistant Secretary of War McCloy, General Harold L. George, commander of the Air Transport Command; Secretary of State Byrnes, and Director of the Budget Harold D. Smith. Senator Johnson directed a similar letter to the Secretary of the Navy asking for suggestions as to future witnesses, but he had not yet received a reply.

General Eisenhower stated: "As Allied commander of the land, sea and air forces, first in the Mediterranean and next in northwest Europe, I know that all effort would have met with failure without unity of direction. No system of joint command could possibly have brought victory to our cause."

Continuing, he said that the difficulties experienced at first in Africa grew out of the traditional separation of the Army and the Navy which is the certain outcome of the present organization of our military departments. "Separation at the top," he said, "necessarily fosters separation all along the line."

"After long and careful consideration I cannot conceive the logic behind the objections which are voiced against the proposal before you. I am told that the task of the civilian secretary who would preside over such a department is beyond the capacity of any man. It was my responsibility to lead the Allied Expeditionary Forces through the European campaign. The force employed in this single theater of war far exceeds the total peacetime establishment which this nation

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ASF and AAF Reports

New York Times—"The biggest business in the world has made its report to its stockholders, the people of the United States. As General Somervell says in his report, the Army Service Forces were taken largely for granted by the American public. The over-all extent of the forces under General Somervell's command probably is little appreciated. The Army Service Forces included practically activity except that of the actual fighting."

Detroit Free Press—"If General Arnold's report is shocking in both prophecy and proposals, he probably intended it to be. If it jars the citizenry, that is all to the good. He would be less than a soldier and a

patriot if he did not paint the situation in the strongest possible colors."

Washington Post—"General Arnold's final report as Chief of the Army Air Forces is an expression of pride in the magnificent record of the service he commanded and of confidence in its potency as a future shield of this Republic."

Memphis Commercial Appeal—"Americans who have found General Marshall's report an invaluable addition to their libraries now have the opportunity to acquire another which is a document inseparable from the other for those who want the complete record of American war participation. General Marshall's report is a concise and brilliant exposition of how the victories were won. The supporting document, which is General Somervell's report on the

Army Service Forces operations, tells with what it was done by the seven technical and seven administrative services of his command."

New York Herald Tribune—"Pride in the great achievement of the Army Air Forces and confidence in the terrible power of the air glow from every page of the final report of its commander, General of the Army H. H. Arnold. This is the concluding summary of a magnificent job, magnificently done. But its most significant passages are in its concluding recommendations, pointing out to the American people what the existence and nature of air power must imply."

New York Times—"Although General Arnold does not go into great detail as to the future of air power, he does lay down some broad principles on which we should do our thinking."

General Arnold's Report

General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, in his Third Report to the Secretary of War, submitted this week, outlines the conclusion of the air war in Europe and the steady advance of air power in the Pacific until the defeat of Japan. A third section of his report deals with air power and the future, explaining new concepts, the characteristics of modern war and outlines the integration of air power into our national defense.

New light is thrown on enemy operations in Europe and the Luftwaffe's final effort. The account of Pacific air operations during the past year include B-29 operations, the atomic bomb and a summary of sea-air-land cooperation.

The following requirements, in his opinion, must be met:

"A. Organization.

"(1) One integrated, balanced United States military organization that will establish, develop, maintain and direct at the minimum expense the forces, including the mobile striking forces, required for peace enforcement and for national security with the capability for the most rapid expansion in case of all-out war.

"(2) Retention of the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization with a Chief of Staff to the President.

"(3) The size and composition of our striking forces to be based on:

(a) Capabilities and limitations of possible enemies.

(b) Effectiveness and employment of modern weapons of war.

(c) The geographical position of the United States, its outlying bases and such other bases as it might control or use.

(4) Maximum economy and efficiency to be secured by:

(a) Ruthless elimination of all arms, branches, services, weapons, equipment or ideas whose retention might be indicated only by tradition, sentiment or sheer inertia.

(b) Ruthless elimination of duplication throughout the entire organization."

The text of the report follows:

Although only six months have passed since V-E Day, it is already possible to add a new perspective to our study of the European war. We can judge our achievements in the air and our shortcomings from the enemy's point of view. If anyone knows what Allied Air Power has done to Germany, it is the Germans.

During the war, our Intelligence possessed a great deal of information of this kind, but military security required that we keep our knowledge secret. We could make statements that we knew were true, but we could not reveal the source of the proof when the enemy denied or discounted our claims. Now we can make full use of this material, and of much more besides. This report will present the story of 1945 air operations in Europe—the final phase—both from our standpoint and, as revealed through documents and interrogation, the enemy's standpoint.

The year 1945 opened at the climax of Rundstedt's Ardennes offensive. Eighth Air Force heavy bombers were flying the tenth straight day of a twelve-day offensive in atrocious flying weather to attack enemy strongpoints and supply lines.

The Ardennes offensive had been fully outlined by Adolf Hitler at a melodramatic meeting of German Army Corps and Division Commanders in an underground room near Ziegenberg on 12 December 1944. If it failed, Hitler said, the war was lost; if it would not fail, everything had been scraped together for this effort. Manteuffel would take Antwerp; Dietrich would take Liege. Montgomery's 21st Army would be pocketed and destroyed, and the shocking loss would take Canada out of the war and utterly discourage America. The planes of a reborn Luftwaffe would clear



Commanding General and Headquarters Staff, U. S. Army Forces of the Western Pacific, Manila, P. I.

Front Row L to R: Col. N. B. Sauve (AC/S, G-2), Maj. Gen. L. Donovan (AC/S, G-3), Maj. Gen. R. B. Reynolds (AC/S, G-1), Maj. Gen. E. H. Leavey (Deputy Cmr & C/S), Lt. Gen. W. D. Syer (Commanding General), Maj. Gen. W. A. Wood (Deputy C/S Op & Plans), Maj. Gen. C. L. Sturdevant (Deputy C/S Admin.), Maj. Gen. F. A. Heileman (AC/S, G-4), Lt. Col. J. W. Colpitts (AC/S, G-5).

Second Row L to R: Brig. Gen. J. I. Martin (Chief Surgeon), Brig. Gen. G. C. Stewart (Chief Transportation Officer), Brig. Gen. L. D. Worsham (Chief Engineer), Maj. Gen. J. G. Christianson (Office of C/S), Maj. Gen. C. H. Danielson, (AG), Maj. Gen. F. E. Uhl (CG Repl Command), Maj. Gen. J. A. Lester (CG MP Command), Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat (CG, 14th AAA Command), Brig. Gen. C. Massey (Chief Quartermaster), Brig. Gen. E. F. Bullene (Chief Chemical Officer), Col. J. W. Green, (Chief Signal Officer).

Third Row L to R: Lt. Col. A. H. Barrett (Chief A&R Div. G-1), Lt. Col. J. C. Bean (Chief Chaplains Div.), Col. L. C. Goudeau (Chief Marine Corps Sec.), Col. M. H. Davis (Chief Ordnance Officer), Col. F. S. Townsend (Chief AES Div.), Col. J. O. Lawrence (Inspector General), Col. S. G. Bachman (Hq. Comdt & CO Sp Troops), Col. J. A. Myatt (Chief of Claims), Col. C. C. Young (Staff Judge Advocate), Col. C. W. Stonefield (Fiscal Officer), Col. W. R. Slaughter (Actg Dir Proc & Disp.), Col. S. H. Morrow (I & E Officer).

Fourth Row L to R: Capt. J. W. Watson (Aide-de-Camp to CG), Maj. A. V. Gardner (WAC Staff Director), Maj. C. A. Gillespie (Liaison Officer with Navy), Maj. E. R. Beckwith (Executive Officer), Lt. Col. A. F. Giovannetti (Postal Officer AG Section), Col. W. F. Winters (Enemy Property Custodian), Lt. Col. T. L. Deglin (Public Relations Officer), Lt. Col. M. L. Tribe (Director Control Division), Lt. Col. W. Stacey (Provost Marshal), Maj. E. R. Hensley (CO, Army Courier Service), Capt. H. A. Wood (Aide-de-Camp to Deputy Cmr.), Capt. J. M. Casey (Aide-de-Camp to CG).

the skies.

Such was the plan, but our air attacks had made Rundstedt's supply problem a nightmare. Our strategic oil campaign had put motor fuel in critical shortage, and our bombing of railroads hindered deliveries of reserves intended for the push. "We still had lots of materiel and sent it to the front in hundreds of trains," Colonel General Alfred Jodl has said, "but the trains got there only after weeks or not at all."

Preparations for the accompanying air offensive were creditable and on a large scale, but they were carried out amid conflict among high-ranking Luftwaffe officers. However, morale among German airmen at the time was good. They hoped that this would be Der Grosse Schlag—the big aerial blow that they had hoped for since the Blitz of London that would inflict a crushing aerial defeat on the Allies and enable the Luftwaffe to regain control of the sky.

During November and December the Luftwaffe had been ready, waiting for the right weather on the right day. According to the plan, some 2,500 fighters would take to the air, saturating the American fighter escort, and shooting down perhaps 500 of our bombers. But bad weather postponed the

Nazi aerial offensive day after day. Weather that was fit for the AAF to make deep penetrations over enemy territory was not fit for large scale German defense of their homeland; because of the gasoline and oil shortage due to our bombing, German airmen had had to skimp navigational training.

The Luftwaffe's "Big Blow" did not come off.

On New Year's Day, however, the German Air Force made a desperate effort. Risking their last reserves of fuel, Luftwaffe commanders flew 800 sorties, most of them at low level, against Allied airfields. They struck hard, destroying, according to final figures, 127 Allied aircraft on the ground, and damaging 133. But in return the Nazis lost to flak and fighters about 200 aircraft, which was more than they could stand.

In addition to the failure of the Luftwaffe to furnish air cover, Nazi ground forces were having far more serious troubles—traceable to our air attacks.

German armored units had been promised fuel for 500 kilometers for the offensive; they received less than half the allotment, which, in the mired winter roads and mountainous terrain, was sufficient for only 100 kilometers. The bombing of railheads near the front

forced long hauls from points back along the Rhine, burning precious fuel and exposing trucks to fighter attack. Fuel dumps intended as reserves or earmarked for special attack were consumed in the initial push.

Generalleutnant Fritz Bayerlein, commander of the crack Panzer Lehr Division, said that during the retreat, "Fuel was so desperately scarce that in realigning my division a regiment marched on foot through the snow from the extreme north to the extreme south end; there was no gasoline to be spared. Fuel had to be transported partly by daylight, and enemy fighters singled the tank trucks out. There were repeated air attacks on my forward tank repair shops, and bombing had made the main roads impassable through the retreat route at the Houffalize bottleneck, requiring the use of rough by-pass roads. Because of these factors I lost 33 tanks by the roadside between 11 and 15 January."

"Road discipline relaxed during bad weather. When the sun broke through 21 January after several bad days, enemy planes caused fearful damage. As I approached the Gemünd bridge (southeast of Aachen) I saw planes circling in huge formations. I had to

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Defends Gen. Vaughan

The address made by Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan recently in Alexandria, Va., was "either grossly misunderstood or grossly misrepresented," Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, member of the Senate Military Committee, recently told the Senate.

General Vaughan's remarks were the subject of a protest by the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, who interpreted it as a reflection on the officers in the Chaplains' Corps.

Senator Hill said: "Recently Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, military aide to the President of the United States, made an address at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Va. General Vaughan's address was either grossly misunderstood or grossly misrepresented. The address was given most unfavorable publicity, and he was subjected to criticism for what he was alleged to have said during the course of his address.

"I have before me a letter from the Reverend Cliff R. Johnson, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Va., to Luther D. Miller, Chief of Chaplains, of the United States Army. In that letter Reverend Johnson said, among other things, as follows: 'With reference to General Vaughan's recent address to the Women's Auxiliary of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, let me state that those who heard the address, including several ministers, left the meeting without the apparent feeling that General Vaughan had made any remarks derogatory to the chaplaincy. There could hardly be this feeling when had given us unstinting and sincere praise to a chaplaincy record studded with heroic action and outstanding work.'

"Among other things, Reverend Johnson continued as follows: 'In my day-by-day contacts with my congregation following the meeting, I can recall not a single remark of any more consequence than that General Vaughan had given a good talk, and that it had been a good meeting.

"I should be proud to know, as a Christian minister, other men in positions comparable with General Vaughan's who, Sunday after Sunday, prepare a Sunday-school lesson, and teach faithfully a little class of six or seven boys. I should like to know others in comparable position who would be thoughtful enough, while abroad, to seek out a little souvenir for each member of the Cub Scout pack in his church and see that it was personally presented.

"General Vaughan is a Christian gentleman who is rendering valuable service to the cause of religion in the position he holds by the manner of his life."

"Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire letter of the Reverend Cliff R. Johnson to the Chief of Chaplains, Luther D. Miller, as well as the letter from Chaplain Miller, be printed in the Appendix of the Record."

(The letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:)

Westminster Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Va., October 18, 1945.
The Chief of Chaplains, Luther D. Miller, Washington, D. C.

Re Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan.
"My Dear General: This letter claims merit for your attention on the basis of the fact that it is from the minister of the church in which Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan is a ruling elder.

"With reference to General Vaughan's recent address to the Women's Auxiliary of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, let me state that those who heard the address including several ministers, left the meeting without any apparent feeling that General Vaughan had made any remarks derogatory to the chaplaincy. There could hardly have been this feeling when he had given unstinting and sincere praise to a chaplaincy record studded with heroic action and outstanding work.

"Because of its location, the auxiliary in this church has had the opportunity to be addressed by United States Representatives and other men of some note. General Vaughan's address elicited neither more nor less comment than others which the group had heard.

"In my day-by-day contacts with my congregation following the meeting, I can recall not a single remark of any more consequence than that General Vaughan had given a good talk, and that it had been a good meeting.

"It came, therefore, to those who heard the address as rather a surprise that any one of the newspaper representatives had heard anything considered worthy of particular comment, much less controversial, and all the more less deserving attack. Especially was it surprising that when there had been only the briefest factual reports in the papers, there should come an editorial after a lapse of several days. Of those who noticed or had their attention called to the publicity in the Post, and Time magazine, the reaction has been a measure of surprise, as I have said, mingled with half amused tolerant disgust at the attempt of these publications to make something out of nothing.

"So much for General Vaughan's address and the reaction, or what was in Westminster,

the lack of reaction to it. But, having presumed to address you, I beg permission to make further a personal comment.

"My particular concern over this matter has not been with the merits of the matter under discussion, in that there seemed to me to be no merits. It seems that a forest of significance for Christian leaders is being missed by surprising preoccupation with a distorted twig.

"By far the most significant fact was that the military aide to the President was addressing, at all, a small group of Christian people in a little inconspicuous church. You as an Episcopal minister, as well as chief of our chaplains, are doubtless aware, as am I, that one of the greatest obstacles we encounter in trying to do our job is the widespread indifference we must meet. In contrast, we have here a man who, having risen to national prominence, continues to serve his church with regularity, sincerity, and unselfish devotion. The fact that in the highest political circle of our Nation, we have a man who proudly and faithfully and effectively serves in his little church—that is significant.

"I should be proud to know, as a Christian minister, other men in positions comparable with General Vaughan's who, Sunday after Sunday, prepare a Sunday school lesson, and teach faithfully a little class of six or seven boys. I should like to know others in comparable position who would be thoughtful enough, while abroad, to seek out a little souvenir for each member of the Cub Scout pack in his church and see that it was personally presented.

"General Vaughan is a Christian gentleman who is rendering valuable service to the cause of religion in the position he holds by the manner of his life.

"Sincerely,
"Cliff R. Johnson."

Headquarters Army Service Forces,
Office of the Chief of Chaplains,
October 26, 1945.

The Reverend Cliff R. Johnson,
Westminster Presbyterian Church,
Alexandria, Va.

"Dear Mr. Johnson: The delay in acknowledging your letter of October 18, relative to the address delivered by General Vaughan to your women's auxiliary, is due to my being out of the city on a trip to military installations in the Southwest.

"I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing me so fully of what General Vaughan really said at the meeting. It was indeed unfortunate that he was misquoted, for our Protestant chaplains are deeply hurt by his reported statements.

"Everything possible will be done by this office to give the chaplains the true picture.

"Thanks again for writing to me.
"Wishing you every blessing in your work, I remain,

"Sincerely,
"Luther D. Miller,
"Chaplain (Brigadier General),
"United States Army,
"Chief of Chaplains."

Rules Against Retired Allowances

Declaring that the allowance payment of \$15.75 in lieu of rations, quarters, fuel light and heat in addition to present retired compensation under the readjusted pay act would be discriminatory against all enlisted men who retired after 1 June 1942, the Court of Claims of the United States has rendered an adverse decision on the test case in the "Havey" proceedings.

In a suit sponsored and paid for by the Fleet Reserve Association, the Court declared that granting of the \$15.75 allowance would result in discrimination of about 14 per cent in current compensation in favor of all enlisted men who retired before 1 June 1942 as against those who have retired since that date or who will retire in the future.

Fleet Reserve headquarters declares that they have talked with the attorney representing them and that the conclusions drawn seem to indicate the inadvisability of carrying the matter any higher.

Deputy Quartermaster General
Brig. Gen. Edward B. McKinley has been named Deputy The Quartermaster General, succeeding Brig. Gen. Harold A. Barnes who is on terminal leave prior to retirement on 1 March 1946.

As one of the two deputies to Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, The Quartermaster General, General McKinley will direct the administration and management of Quartermaster Corps operations within the United States.

This involves about 30 Quartermaster and Army Service Forces depots and installations which employ upwards of 70,000 civilian employees and varying numbers of military personnel.

Greetings to Gen. Pershing

By unanimous decision of the House of Representatives, the Speaker this week sent a message of greetings to General of the Armies John J. Pershing upon the anniversary of the Armistice of World War I.

The motion to do so was made by Representative McCormack, (D., Mass.) who addressed the House as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Bulwinkle) conferred with me a few minutes ago and made a suggestion which aroused my immediate interest and favorable response, as the result of which I conferred with the Speaker and our distinguished colleague from Michigan (Mr. Michener), the acting minority leader on the floor at the present time. Today is Armistice Day.

"On November 11, 1918, the actual Armistice Day of World War I took place. During that war our land forces were led by a man whose name will occupy the foremost pages in history. Through the divine providence of God he is still with us. He was the commander in chief of the Army of the United States during World War I, which he led with such fine judgment and valor so as to bring about the great victory that came to our country in that war.

"It is only proper and fitting, the Speaker and the distinguished acting minority leader agreeing, that the House of Representatives should on this day convey to that great American, that great warrior of World War I, our profound feeling of respect and admiration that this body holds for him, which expression would be symbolic and representative of the feelings of Americans throughout the entire country.

"I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to send to that great military leader of the last war, that great American, Gen. John J. Pershing, an appropriate message from the House of Representatives."

19 Divisions Inactivated

Nineteen of the eighty-nine Army Divisions of World War II had been inactivated by 31 Oct., with more than a dozen additional outfits scheduled for inactivation in the near future.

Following is a list of the units inactivated:

Infantry Divisions

Sixty-third
Sixty-fifth
Sixty-ninth
Seventieth
Seventy-sixth
Eighty-fifth
Eighty-seventh
Ninety-fifth
Ninety-ninth
One hundred and third
One hundred and sixth

Armored Divisions

Sixth
Seventh
Ninth
Tenth
Eleventh
Fourteenth
Sixteenth

Airborne Division

Seventeenth

USMA '38 Dinner Dance

All members of the United States Military Academy class of '38 are invited to attend a dinner dance at the Army-Navy Country Club, Arlington, Va., to be held on 24 November.

Those wishing to attend are asked to contact either Col. R. A. Breitwieser or Col. Robert L. Snider at the War Department extension 2500.

YRE-1, an evacuation squadron of the Naval Air Transport Service, has transported homeward 1,363 American servicemen released from Jap prisoner of war camps in China.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Navy urges Reserve and Temporary engineering officers to seek permanent commissions?

Presidential testimonial to be presented to all who served with Armed Forces?

National Guard Association announces stand on unification and universal training?

Coast Guard announces equipment which controls navigation aids by radio?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Army and Navy Journal

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Gen. Waitt Chief of CWS

President Truman this week sent to the Senate the nomination of Brig. Gen. Alden Harry Waitt (Lt. Col., CWS, USA), to be Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, with the rank of major general, for a period of 4 years. General Waitt succeeds Maj. Gen. William Nichols Porter, whose term of office expired 30 May 1945.

In 1917 General Waitt was commissioned a temporary first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps. He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers on 16 February 1918, and promoted to captain on 8 May 1918, serving until 19 December 1918. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service in the Regular Army on 1 July 1920.

General Waitt became Secretary of the Chemical Warfare School in July 1934, serving until August 1935 when he went to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to enter the Command and General Staff School. Upon graduation in June 1936, he went to Maxwell Field, Ala., to attend the Air Corps Tactical School. After he was graduated there in July 1937, he became an instructor in that school.

In September 1938 he was named Chief of the Chemical Warfare Section of the Air Corps Tactical School. In February 1941 he went to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Operations and Training Division, G-3, of the War Department General Staff.

General Waitt was named Commandant of the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, in 1942 and in October of the same year he was assigned to the Office, Chief of Chemical Warfare, in Washington, D. C.

General William N. Porter, General Waitt's predecessor as Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, retired from active duty on 10 November. He will accept an important post in private industry. General Porter has the unusual distinction of having served with the Navy, Army Air Forces, and the Army Ground Forces. Graduating from the United States Naval Academy in 1906, he resigned from the Navy in 1910 to accept a lieutenancy in the Coast Artillery. In World War I, he was one of the youngest colonels in the Army.

Deactivation of Sixth Army

According to reports from Tokyo, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, on 13 Nov. approved deactivation of the Sixth Army.

The Sixth Army is presently policing Southern Honshu and Kyushu Islands. At the same time it is understood General MacArthur also approved the transfer of the entire occupation to the Eighth Army, the actual change being expected in January.

It was pointed out that the development probably would not mean any wholesale movement of Sixth Army troops, but merely the disbanding of headquarters and the reassignment of Sixth Army personnel to Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's Eighth Army Command.

There was no indication in the report with respect to a possible new command for General Walter P. Krueger, Sixth Army commander. Divisions now in the Sixth Army include the 32nd, 41st, 98th, 33rd, 24th, 25th, and the 2nd and 5th Marine, the 13th Armored Group and the 6th Ranger Battalion.

Under Sec. Royall Sworn In

Kenneth C. Royall, formerly a brigadier general in the Army of the United States, was sworn in as Under Secretary of War at a ceremony which took place 9 Nov. in the office of Secretary of War Patterson. The oath was administered by Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Felix Frankfurter.

On Wednesday, 7 Nov., Mr. Royall, who served overseas with the 317th Field Artillery in World War I, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious services as an officer in the Army.

PRO to Gen. MacArthur

Brig. Gen. Frayne Baker has been assigned as public relations officer for General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, succeeding Brig. Gen. LeGrande A. Diller, who will return to the United States.

Army Reorganization

(Continued from First Page)

This board will report on the general military characteristics of equipment to be developed both by the Ground Forces and by the Air Forces for use in direct support of ground operations. It will also review equipment for service type units which are normally a part of a field army.

New Chief of Staff

That the anticipated retirement of General of the Army George C. Marshall and the succession of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower to the post of Chief of Staff of the Army may take place on 19 Nov. was the subject of speculation in Washington this week.

If that should occur, it is also likely that the retirements of General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General Army Air Forces, and General Brehon Somervell, Commanding General Army Service Forces, also will follow shortly.

Anticipated also is the retirement from active service of Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret., Chief of Staff to the President, and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Chief of Naval Operations. It had been expected that Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz would succeed to the post now held by Admiral King, but dispatches from the Pacific this week quoted Admiral Nimitz as saying that he would stay in the Pacific.

Named C of S of 2d SC

Brig. Gen. Morris W. Gilland has been relieved from his assignment at ASF Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and has been assigned to Headquarters, Second Service Command, Governors Island, N. Y., as chief of staff. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Sumner Waite.

The Rhine river has been opened for navigation from Karlsruhe to Rotterdam, and shipments of Ruhr coal from Duisburg to the U. S. Zone have been started.

UNITED STATES ARMY

Packages To Troops Overseas

An increase in the size and weight limitations on parcels which may be mailed to American troops stationed outside the continental limits of the United States will become effective 15 Nov., the War Department announced 14 Nov.

Under this relaxation of the overseas package size and weight limitations, it will be possible after that date to mail packages upon request from the soldier up to 42 inches in length or 72 inches in length and girth combined, and 11 pounds in weight.

The present regulations provide a size and weight limitation of 15 inches in length, 36 inches in length and girth combined, with a maximum weight limit of five pounds.

In making this announcement the War Department pointed out that it will still be necessary to have a specific request in writing from the soldier overseas in order to send any package weighing in excess of eight ounces, the first-class weight limit on overseas mail. There has been no change in the policy with respect to the sending of articles up to eight ounces as first-class mail without a request from the soldier.

Visit Army Medical Center

As an expression of appreciation for the high calibre of treatment accorded distinguished British officers at Walter Reed General Hospital, Prime Minister Attlee, accompanied by Field Marshal Sir Maitland Wilson, and other members of the British high command, paid a visit yesterday morning to the hospital and the Army Medical Center at Washington, D. C.

They were met by Maj. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, commanding general of the Center, who took them on a tour of the buildings.

During the tour Prime Minister Attlee and the British officers were high in their praise of the character of the institution and the manner in which it is operated.

Release of Medicos

More than one-fourth of the medical officers, one-seventh of the dentists and one-third of the nurses in the Army have been released to civilian life since V-E Day, the War Department announced this week.

Release of doctors has been progressing faster than expected, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, the Army's Surgeon General, said. As of 9 Nov. 12,163 doctors have been released out of the peak strength of over 46,000 doctors in the Army; 1,303 were released in the week ending 9 Nov.

Post-War Army

In the opinion of Secretary of War Patterson, expressed at a hearing continued from last week before the House Military Committee, unless universal military training is required of youth of 18 years of age there would have to be a Regular Army of 1,700,000 personnel to provide for national safety. With universal military training a fact, the Secretary expressed the belief that a Regular standing Army of 500,000 will be sufficient.

Replying to a barrage of questions from committee members, Secretary Patterson stated that the ROTC could not be a substitute for universal military training but that the present War Department plan is to provide ROTC training after a year of UMT, and that it is not the intention to put units of the ROTC in High Schools.

National Guard

Stating that present plans call for the enlarging of the National Guard, the Secretary declared that a Board that has been studying the plans for several months believes that a year of UMT would stimulate National Guard enlistments. The contemplated plan provides that only Reserve officers would be commissioned in the National Guard.

As for giving a choice between enlisting in the Guard and taking the UMT, Secretary Patterson said this would not be acceptable—that as attendance at the National Guard is only occasional, there could not be as good training through that channel.

It is not the intention to train pilots under the UMT plan, said the Secretary.

Asked what the permanent strength of the Army is to be, Secretary Patterson stated that he did not know, but that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are formulating recommendations, and that the existence of the UMT plan will help determine the size of the Army and Navy. He added that the Regular Army would train the army inductees.

Arguing against waiting to put the UMT in force "until we know our foreign commitments," Secretary Patterson said we would never know what was final in this line, nor, said the Secretary, would it be well to delay instituting the plan until the success of the volunteer system is known, because it would require 6 to 9 months to inaugurate the plan.

Large Land Army

Asked whether the next war would require large land forces, Secretary Patterson stated it as his belief that manpower will always be needed to handle modern weapons, and that he is sure that General Arnold, in believing that the next war will be an air war, would not agree that ground forces will not be needed.

Asked by Representative Johnson, Calif., whether "it is necessary to develop a group of armed forces to keep peace," the Secretary said "This nation has the

power to keep world-peace, but must have the elements of military strength. If the United States had had a respectable military establishment there would have been no World War I and no World War II."

Urging prompt action on legislation already introduced to enlarge the Officers Corps of the Army, Secretary Patterson added that the Thomason Act might well be expanded.

Artillery Development

(Continued from First Page)

with the development of the weapon.

The recoilless gun has been developed to a point where their firing power is equal to conventional artillery, at the same time retaining the advantage that it may be carried by one man. While the accuracy of this weapon is comparable to its 75mm predecessor, its range suffers considerably as a result of loss of power through the open breech.

Research already has begun to solve this problem so that the weapon may be used as a long range piece.

In the field of anti-aircraft guns, work is continuing looking toward improving high muzzle velocity guns for both air and ground, along the lines of the German 88. In this development, however, the tendency will be toward self-propelled units to replace towed units. A self-propelled gun would offer better concealment because of its compactness. The immediate problem facing designers is how to combine gun and propulsion unit without producing a vehicle which would be too heavy and have too short a wheel base to cross most types of bridges.

Plans already are on the drawing boards for the development of lighter and faster designs for units of this type. The problem, it is felt, is not insoluble and it is expected that continued experiment in the post-war years, while relieved of the pressure of war time speed, will answer this problem.

With respect to anti-tank guns War Department officials are of the opinion that the trend should be toward the development of newer types of tanks rather than improved designs on anti-tank guns. While the tank destroyers were useful and served a vital purpose in the last conflict their armor was vulnerable and incapable of standing heavy counter attack, particularly from the side.

The Pozit, the electronic proximity fuze, so effectively used against the Japanese Kamikaze plane in the latter part of the Pacific War, Army officials feel, is almost as near perfection as any military weapon could be. While it is admitted that there is always room for improvement, it is felt that intensive experiment on this weapon might well wait until improvements on firing weapons have been made.

Artillery officers also emphasize the need for developing counter measures along with the experimental work on offensive pieces. Plans also are under way with this phase of development in mind and special groups have been assigned to it.

While the actual battle for America's freedom has been fought and won, Artillery experts are determined in the post war years to continue the battle of research as relentlessly as any wartime campaign.

8th Inf. Association

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Eighth U. S. Infantry Association will take place at Balkan Cafe, 294 Eighth Avenue, New York City, on Sunday, 2 Dec., 2:30 P.M.

Eight German industrial plants in Seventh Army area are scheduled for dismantling under current instructions from Military Government officers to the Burgermeisters of the communities concerned.

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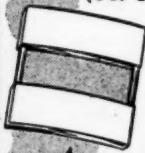
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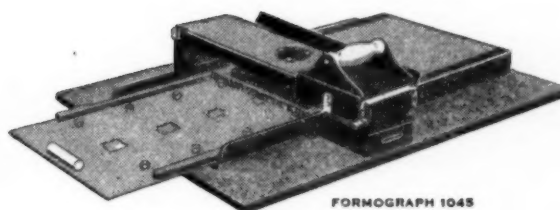
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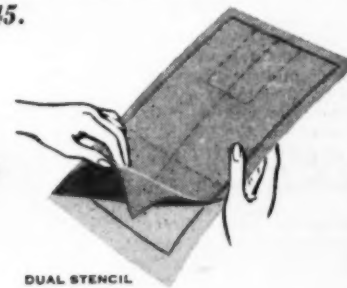


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* * *

Once at the Reception Station, the names on each group Movement Order are broken down into sub-

groups and units. To handle the volume of orders resulting from this breakdown, the Formograph 1045 was developed exclusively for the armed forces.

This machine provides a simple, quick method of die-impressing, on the spot, information that is common to more than one order. The variable information is added by typewriter or other mechanical means, and a completed stencil is produced, ready to turn out as many black and white copies of the order on the Mimeograph duplicator as are needed.

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Dest. Sq. 53 to U. S.

Pearl Harbor, T. H.—Destroyer Squadron Fifty-three, one of the famed fighting destroyer squadrons which protected the fast carrier task forces, arrived in Pearl Harbor 9 Nov. from Tokyo after almost two years service in the Pacific.

Commanded by Capt. William Gordon Beecher, USN, the eight ships in the squadron will pause at the destroyer base at Pearl City before heading for the Navy Yard at San Diego, Calif., where they will undergo overhaul and be placed in the reserve fleet. The squadron's flagship is the USS Cushing.

The seven other destroyers in Captain Beecher's squadron are the USS Halsey Powell, USS Uhlmann, USS Benham, USS Colahan, USS Yarnell, USS Twinning, USS Stockham and USS Wedderburn.

Typical of the ships in the squadron is the USS Cushing, Captain Beecher's flagship. She went into action for the first time in the occupation of the Southern Palau Islands and since that time has participated in over 18 Pacific actions, including the Battle for Leyte Gulf, Northern Luzon and Formosa Strait, the Mindoro and Luzon landings, the China coast anti-shipping sweep, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa.

Captain Beecher, writer of more than one hundred and fifteen tunes, recently attracted nation-wide attention when it was revealed he was the author of the lyric "Me and Halsey and Nimitz," a song about a sailor named Patty McCoy who had gone to sea with the fast carrier task group, which Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, recited at a dinner in the Admiral's honor in New York.

Reclaim Typhoon Losses

In a two-week period the Navy has refloated 90 vessels ranging from small LCIs to 10,000-ton ships of the 226 beached or sunk at Okinawa during the typhoon of 10 October.

Salvage crews and ships recruited from throughout the Pacific hope to float nearly 70 per cent of the craft damaged during the storm.

Working night and day under the supervision of Rear Adm. John D. Price, USN, Commandant, Naval Operating Base, Okinawa, and Capt. L. Curtis, USNR, Pacific Fleet Salvage Officer, crews already have reclaimed from the beach six vessels of more than 8,000 tons each.

Navy Returns Refineries

The Navy, 10 Nov., terminated possession, control and operation of petroleum refineries of the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, Lima, Ohio; the Canton Refining Division of the Central Pipeline Co., Canton, Ohio, and the Sun Oil Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The Navy, under Presidential order, seized these three refineries and 50 other petroleum operations on 5 Oct. 1945, as a result of labor disputes.

U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Lt. Comdr. DeWitt Heads Nurse Corps

Retirement of Capt. Sue S. Dauser, (Nurse Corps), USN, as superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps, and appointment of Lt. Comdr. Nellie Jane DeWitt, (Nurse Corps), USN, as her successor has been announced by Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire, USN, Surgeon General.

Lt. Comdr. DeWitt has served continuously in the Navy Nurse Corps since shortly after her graduation from Stamford Hospital Training School, Stamford, Conn., in December 1918, with the exception of a two-year period between October 1920 and October 1922.

Since September, 1944, she has been in charge of nursing activities at the US Naval Hospital, Alca Heights, T. H., with special duties as Senior Nurse in the Hawaiian Islands.

She attained her present rank in October 1944. The position of superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps carries with it the rank of captain.

Capt. Dauser entered the Corps in 1917, following graduation from the California Hospital School of Nursing. In World War I, she served as Chief Nurse of Naval Base Hospital, Number Three, in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Present strength of the Navy Nurse Corps, with demobilization steadily under way, is approximately 10,000.

Seabee Enlistments

Individual requests for discharge and immediate enlistment or reenlistment in the Regular Navy of Construction Battalion personnel in all CB ratings except Boatswain's Mate Stevedore, Gunner's Mate Armorer, and Storekeeper Stevedore, may now be submitted via commanding officers, the Navy Department announced this week.

Men concerned will be entitled to reenlistment leave, and recommendations must clearly indicate present rate and permanent rate if applicable, as well as skill designation. The Navy said that men volunteering for enlistment or reenlistment will be retained on active duty pending action upon their requests.

Two New Navy Ratings

Two new Navy ratings, Electronic Technician's Mate and Aviation Electronic Technician's Mate, will replace the ratings of Radio Technician and Aviation Radio Technician, respectively, the Navy Department announced this week.

Personnel in the former ratings are being changed to those of equal pay grades in the new ratings. Qualifications and duties are the same as previously prescribed.

Specialty marks of distinctive design are under study for the new ratings, and will be announced later. The rating badges presently worn for Radio Technicians and Aviation Radio Technicians will be used until the new badges are available.

False Display Of Unit Ribbon

The Navy Department this week announced that no special ribbon nor authorization of the use of the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon has been authorized for Okinawa.

The Department added that neither the Third, Fifth or Seventh Fleets have been awarded the Navy Unit Commendation, and stated further that the only authorized use of this ribbon is by personnel of units which have received the Navy Unit Commendation and who were attached to that unit during the period for which the award was made.

It was pointed out that the ribbon is being worn by large numbers of personnel under the name of the Okinawa Ribbon. Commanding Officers are directed to take necessary steps immediately to stop the unauthorized wearing of the ribbon.

V-12 Students May Transfer

Although the war with Japan precluded the Navy from permitting V-12 students to request transfer to other duty, the Navy Department this week announced that enlisted personnel now in training as officer candidates in 66 colleges and universities may now make such requests.

Men leaving the V-12 program will be transferred to Class V-6, or general enlisted duty. Now apprentice seamen, they will have the opportunity to earn a higher rating and also acquire points for discharge at a more rapid rate if assigned to sea duty.

Trainees whose service has been exclusively in the V-12 program are denied educational benefits under the GI Bill of Rights as well as mustering-out pay, and could become eligible for both by serving 90 days of general enlisted duty, the Navy said.

R.O.N.S. To Hold Meetings

A series of meetings in all Naval Districts to give Reserve Officers an opportunity to discuss needs for the post-war Navy is being sponsored by the Reserve Officers of the Naval Services, it was announced this week.

The meetings will discuss such subjects as what type of long-range program and policies should be adopted by the Navy Department and Congress in order to maintain interest in naval reserve activities in the post war period. The many suggestions and proposals resulting will be channeled through the local chapters and national headquarters of R.O.N.S. where they will be screened and coordinated into an overall program for presentation to the proper naval and congressional officials.

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has introduced legislation which would incorporate the Reserve Officers of the Naval Services under the laws of the District of Columbia.

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Volunteer Marine Reserve

Enlisted Marines discharged since the surrender of Japan and others who will be discharged may now enter the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve for periods of three or four years, the Corps' Reserve Division revealed.

On entry, reappointment will be made to rank held at the time of discharge.

Veterans enlisting under this new plan will be placed in Class III (b)—a division of the Marine Corps Reserve which in time of peace remains inactive and in a category available for active service in the event of war or national emergency.

In announcing the plan, the Corps' Reserve Division pointed out that this will permit veterans to go back to their civilian pursuits and yet retain their affiliation with the Marine Corps. Time served on inactive status in the Reserve counts as longevity for pay purposes when called to active duty. If the veteran should choose to enter a more active branch of the Reserve when such is established, he will be eligible for promotion.

The Reserve Division stated that those enlisting must meet the same standards and requirements as men entering the regular Marine Corps. Enlistments in the Reserve may be effected on the day of discharge "in order not to delay departure of a man for his home following discharge."

Occupational Chart

A graphic guide designed to point up for the benefit of discharged Navy and Coast Guard veterans the relationship between civilian employment and skills they acquired through the ratings they held in the service was published this week by the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, national occupational research agency, in the form of a two-color wall chart, 38 by 42 inches, entitled "What You Can Do With Your Navy Training As a Civilian."

Second in a series of post-war research and publication projects by B'nai B'rith's Vocational Service Bureau, the chart is a companion piece to an earlier chart, "What You Can Do With Your Army Training As a Civilian."

Sea Service Casualties

SAFE

U. S. Navy

†Lt. E. N. Little †Pay Clk. F. L. Campbell
†Lt. J. E. Eppler bell
†Gunner L. J. Otto †Pay Clk. R. C. Haun
†Gunner A. G. Smith

U. S. Naval Reserve

†Lt. M. R. Lowe †Lt. G. M. Kahn

DEAD

U. S. Navy

*Comdr. P. H. Torrey, *Ens. F. N. Simonsen jr.
†Lt. (jg) T. A. Biggers
*Comdr. W. Ethridge *Lt. M. H. Jensen
*Lt. E. Magnusson †Bos'n. D. Buckler

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. Comdr. F. L. Win-Lt. C. A. Hickey
ston *Ens. F. J. MacMur-
†Lt. (jg) R. E. White, trie
jr. *Ens. H. P. Fairlitz

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

2nd Lt. W. R. Barnes, 1st Lt. W. H. Maines jr.

MISSING

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. C. M. Jackson

* Previously reported missing.
† Previously reported prisoner.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

THE New Coast Guard Memorial executed in bronze and resting on a granite base will stand in New York City near the birthplace of the Service, Headquarters in Washington announced this week. In addition reproductions in bronze will be erected at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., and at a West Coast Seaport.

The Coast Guard World War II Memorial Fund Committee is headed by Rear Admiral E. H. Smith; other members are Commodore James A. Hirschfeld and Captain L. H. Morine.

Appointment of a special committee to study the organization of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association, with a view toward planning for future development of college sailing, is announced at the US Coast Guard Academy.

The special committee will make a report and recommendations at the Winter meeting of the organization, called for New York City on 26 Jan., 1946. The new committee has been given a wide scope of activities in order to prepare the ICYRA to meet the anticipated boom in college sailing. It will study and make recommendations on the organization's administration, policy, finances, competitive activities, graduate relations, future development possibilities, and public relations including the dispensing of information and assistance to both member and non-member colleges.

"Sea, Surf and Hell" is the name of a

Kilauea Military Camp

A beautifully embellished booklet entitled "An Army Interlude" and containing a pictorial review of Kilauea Military Camp at Hawaii has been compiled by Nina Bowman Wise, and distributed through the Post Exchange System, Pacific Ocean Areas.

The volume points up all the advantages to be gained from the many facilities at the camp, which was begun in 1916 when a group of citizens proposed to donate a campsite near Kilauea Volcano for use as an encampment for reg-

imental drill and field maneuvers by the National Guard of Hawaii, and as a recreation and health resort for the Regular Army of the Hawaiian Department.

Those to receive the first day albums of the new Coast Guard commemorative stamp included Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant; Rear Adm. L. T. Chalker, Assistant Commandant; Rear Admiral James Ping, Supt., USCG Academy; Rear Admiral E. D. Jones, Atlantic and Gulf Coast Coordinator, USCG; Rear Admiral E. H. Smith, DGGO, 3rd ND; Ken Riley, Coast Guard Combat artist, who designed the stamp.

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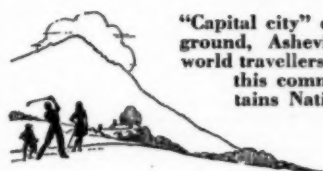
Retired Officers Association

The following retired officers joined the Retired Officers Association during the month of October, 1945:

WO Leo Murray, USCG; Lt. Col. H. W. Whitney, USMC; Lt. Comdr. Jason Hugh Barton, USN; Maj. Gen. Roger B. Colton, USA; Capt. Preston St. C. Malone, USMC; Comdr. Archibald G. Stirling, USN, and Col. Elton L. Titus, USA.

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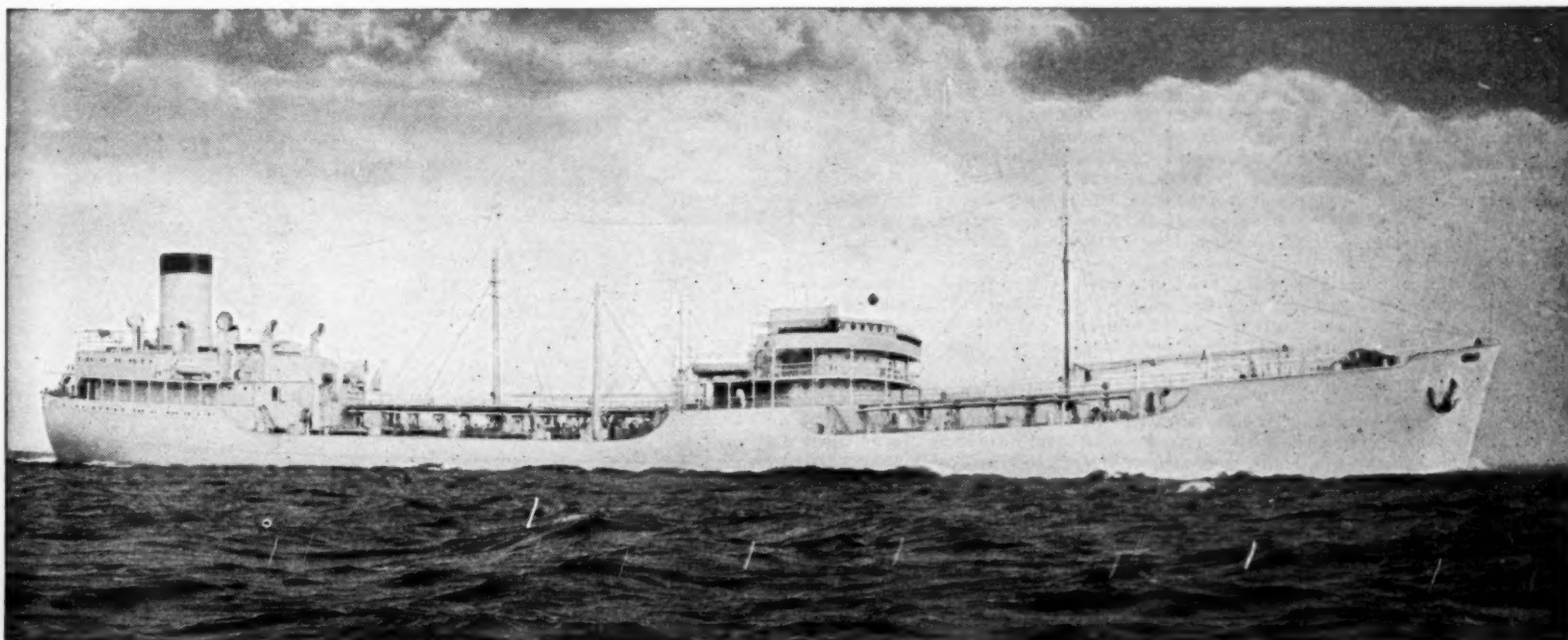
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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1945

"The mission of the Armed Forces of the United States should be not to prepare for war, but to prevent war—to insure that peace be perpetuated."—GENERAL OF THE ARMY ARNOLD.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Maintenance in accordance with professional studies of our national needs and international commitments, of Regular Establishments organized and trained to utilize and employ materials of war developed by continuing Scientific research, and backed by Industry and Labor kept intimately familiar with the manufacture of such materials.
2. Reconstruction of National Guard and Reserve components federally aided and encouraged to maximum efficiency, and effectively coordinated with the Regular Services, and universal military training.
3. Increase in active and retired pay and allowances to meet risen costs so as to enable maintenance of American standards of living, and protection of such pay from reduction through income taxes.
4. Institution of orderly promotion systems in the Regular Establishments with recognition of war service and war ranks, to prevent future stagnation, and to insure the maintenance of high professional standards.
5. Continuance and expansion of service schools, including the Army and Navy Staff College, attendance of which shall be open to National Guard and Reserve officers.
6. Suitable rank and retirement benefits for former enlisted personnel who served as commissioned officers during the war.
7. Grant of the same rights and benefits to those who elect to remain in the Services as will be enjoyed by the discharged veterans.
8. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows and dependents a living income.
9. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.
10. Maintenance of stock piles of strategic materials.

GENERAL of the Army Arnold's report on the operations of the Army Air Forces, publication of which begins in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, must be studied and analyzed by anyone who aspires to an understanding of all phases of the global war. Taken together with the comprehensive reports of General of the Army Marshall on the overall Army picture, General Somervell on the production and supply angles, and that of Fleet Admiral King on the Navy, soon to be issued, it will give students of the global war a complete picture of the official views on our successes, from which basic conclusions as to our future needs for National Defense may be drawn. While the account so absorbingly presented by General Arnold is a strictly air report, recounting its great accomplishments and its vast potentialities for the future, it also emphasizes the importance of team work, for he asserts, in the case of Japan, that the admission of defeat "had been forced on her as the result of a vast well-coordinated effort on the part of all arms of the United States services, the forces of our fighting Allies, and the enormous industrial resources of our country." Behind the report one sees the greatness of General Arnold's accomplishment in building and training the world's most powerful air force from the mere token we had at the outbreak of hostilities. The production record of industry and labor, the training of the many thousands of eager and patriotic youths, and the welding of this material and personnel into a compact hard-hitting organization, was a task of monumental proportions. The achievements of the finished product, so well known in Japan and Germany, are appreciated by the ground and sea forces with which it worked, and admired by the people of the United States, who are determined that air power shall retain a major role in our future defense organization. It is certain that when General Arnold retires, as he soon will, he will take with him the honor and the heart-felt thanks of all Americans.

SUGGESTIONS that the war-born Navy Seabees be made a permanent part of the Regular establishment meet with approbation both within the Services and by Congress and the people who heard with amazement of the remarkable accomplishments of these Construction Battalions. Indeed, in light of the character of the late war and the probable nature of future warfare, it appears that some such organization is a genuine "must" in any amphibious organization. Often first ashore with the assault troops, the Seabees began their construction work under fire so that at the earliest possible moment the combat units had the installations necessary for them to live and eat, to bring heavy supplies ashore, to carry on repair work, and construct air strips to extend the offense against nearby and more distant foes. Once the conquered territory was consolidated, the Seabees were at work to increase its value as a Naval base and to make living conditions as felicitous as possible for the personnel. The Army has its Corps of Engineers to perform such functions for it, with Air Engineers for the Army Air Forces, but the establishment of the Seabees gave to the sea forces the precise type of organization it needed. In many instances all three worked together at the same base for the benefit of all Service organizations. The speed with which the Seabee organization was conceived and brought into being is a tribute to the foresight and energy of Vice Admiral Ben Moreell (CEC), USN, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who drew upon the Nation's reservoir of skilled artisans to get the Battalions into operation with the shortest possible period of preliminary training. Although large numbers of these fine mechanics and skilled workmen were well above the age for Selective Service they volunteered promptly in large numbers. This patriotic fervor they carried into the field, where they worked long hours and under arduous and dangerous conditions to get the Navy's work done. The ingenuity they displayed in solving unforeseen problems by make-shift and improvisation and the willingness with which they did little unofficial tasks for the comfort and happiness of the men themselves have earned a permanent place for them in the Service and in the hearts of fighting men.

Service Humor

In the Jug

Hi diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle,

He called the sergeant a goon,
The MP's laughed to see such a sport,
Court Martial: Tomorrow at noon.
—Bowie Blade.

Renewed

Sailor (walking into recruiting office):
"Gimme that ol' sales talk again. I'm
gettin' kinda discouraged."
—Jungler Mudder.

Point Insurance

Sign on a road in Burma: "Drive carefully—men working here with 80 points or more."
—Recorder.

Name and Address

"I would like to marry your daughter."
"Well, you can leave your name and address and if nothing better shows up, we can notify you."
—Skyscrapers.

Only Chance

Definition—Yawn: The only time some married men get to open their mouths.
—Welfarer.

Fish Story

While leaning over the rail of a transport, the WAC dropped her diamond ring overboard. She was deeply grieved over the loss. Some weeks later, dining in a hotel in Naples, she ordered fish. What do you think she found in the fish? Bones!
—Bowie Blade.

No Joke

DMF Pvt. at bus-stop: "Madam, would you be kind and give a cripple four bits for bus fare?"

Old Lady: "You poor chap. How are you crippled?"

Private: "Financially."

—Daily Mabry Observer.

Memory

An irate lady, seeking a divorce, told the judge: "My husband is an out-and-out loafer, who thinks of nothing but horse-racing. That's all he talks, the track is the only place he goes, and he spends all his time looking up past performances and clocking work-outs. He thinks of nothing but horses from morning till night. Why, he probably doesn't even remember our wedding date."

"That's a lie!" shouted the irate husband. "We were married the day Twenty Grand won the Wood Memorial."

—Wingab.

That's An Order!

Sign on courthouse lawn, "Please keep off the grass." Sign on Army post, "Keep off the grass by order of Commanding Officer."

—The Fielder.

Quiet, Please

"Hello, señorita!"

"I'm not a señorita—I'm a señora."

"Who cares how you sleep?"

—Jungler Mudder.

Cold Pop

Then there's the little moron who locked his old man in the refrigerator so he could always have pop on ice.

—Kearns Post Review.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

S. S. P.—General of the Army MacArthur's reference to the "3-K's" means: Krueger, Kenney, and Kincaid—three of his key commanders.

C. C. D.—Enlisted men transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps under the "Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act" are entitled to commissary and post exchange privileges.

G. J. I.—The bill to authorize lump-sum payments to officers on terminal leave for the purpose of accepting federal employment has been passed by both houses of the Congress; it has been returned to the Senate for concurrence in a minor House amendment.

L. O. H.—A former Naval Reserve Officer would be enlisted in the grade of private should he enlist in the Regular Army.

C. P. O.—The bill—S. 1438—to amend the Fleet Reserve Act of 1938 has been passed by the Senate. Under this bill the minimum retainer pay of a CPO transferred after 20 years' service would be \$110.40 a month.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

In their offensive against Germany's aircraft and related industries, the German Air Force itself, the enemy's oil industry and other critical points in the German economy, the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe had dropped a total of more than 638,880 tons of bombs through 31 Oct. more than 333,600 tons aimed at targets in the Reich.

10 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. C. H. Lyman, USMC, entertained at dinner 9 Nov. in the officers' mess for the General officers of the Marine Corps who are stationed in Washington. (Quantico News).

25 Years Ago

Comdr. John P. Jackson, USN, who has been appointed naval attaché of the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, will leave shortly with Mrs. Jackson for his new post.

50 Years Ago

We have a national disposition to believe in faith cures of all sorts, and to trust in the efficacy of emotions to accomplish results in the field of practical action. We are trusting to the Chinese ton-ton system of war. Unless we change we shall repeat the experience of China, which is the prey of any one who chooses to assault it.

80 Years Ago

It is stated from an official source that the Army of the United States has not been reduced as low as seems to have been supposed. Its full and available strength exceeds 180,000 men, of which about half is on each side of the Mississippi River. The list of the general officers to be mustered out still remains unpublished but doubtless the suspense of those whose fate is involved will soon be relieved.

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War—Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War—John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War, Air—Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff—General of the Army George C. Marshall

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. B. B. Miltonberger, Cp Breckinridge, Ky., to Secty War's Sep Bd., Wash. D. C.
Brig. Gen. R. F. Ennis, det. as member of GSC, assigned GS with troops.
Maj. Gen. O. Barton, reld. from Birmingham, Ala., ret'd.
Maj. Gen. G. D. Pence, ret'd.
Brig. Gen. C. P. Stearns, ret'd.
Brig. Gen. A. A. Stark, ret'd.
Brig. Gen. L. A. Fox, U. S. Typhus Com. to det. of patients, Walter Reed GH, Wash. D. C.
Brig. Gen. J. T. B. Bissell (Lt. Col., FA), ret. on own application in grade of Col.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

Lt. Col. G. A. Howard, Wash., D. C., to USMA, West Point.
Col. J. M. Adamson, Boston, Mass., to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

1st Lt. H. G. Vogt, New Orleans to Hq. MIDW. Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. C. E. Greathouse, New Orleans, to AGO, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Samuel Rubinton, New Orleans, to AGO, Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. R. J. Rymill, New Orleans, to AGO, Washington, D. C.
Capt. B. M. Hogopian, Boston, Mass., to AGO, Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. Morris Brownstein, Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO, Washington, D. C.
Capt. J. M. Todd, Wright Fld., Ohio, to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
2nd Lt. J. P. Schuster, Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO, Washington, D. C.
2nd Lt. Tony Gaetani, Indiantown Gap, Pa., to Lovell GH, Ft. Devens, Mass.
1st Lt. Philip Samuels, Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO, Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. Bernard Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO, Washington, D. C.
Capt. A. E. Rawn, New Orleans to AGO, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Frank Dennard, New Orleans to AGO, Washington, D. C.
Maj. V. A. McCalley, New Orleans to AGO, Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. A. B. McEwen, New Orleans to AGO, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Ralph Hamersley, Washington, D. C., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Capt. Robt. Reed, Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO, Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. W. B. LeMar, New Orleans to AGO, Washington, D. C.
Maj. Mark Hillary, Auburn, Calif., to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.

2nd Lt. J. L. Carlson, Indiantown Gap Mil. Res. Pa., to 3d Sv C, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
1st Lt. M. Langfeld, Ft. McPherson, Ga., to 3d Sv C, ASF Tng Center, Indiantown Gap Mil. Res. Pa.
1st Lt. J. J. O'Donnell, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 4th Sv C, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

1st Lt. M. G. Cameron, Seattle, Wash., to Hq. 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
1st Lt. R. J. Nealon, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 3d Sv C, Camp Campbell, Ky.
1st Lt. Leonard H. Page, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 4th Sv C, Ft. Jackson, S. C.
Capt. P. L. Ross, Seattle, Wash., to 6th Sv C, Cp Grant, Ill.
Lt. Col. J. C. Portelroy, Washington, D. C., to 2d Sv C, Camp Upton, N. Y.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Col. J. F. Hanley, Ft. Mason, Calif., to OJAG, Washington, D. C.
Capt. L. S. Schwing, Atlanta, Ga., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.
2nd Lt. Frank G. Gunderman, Governors Island, N. Y., to Woodrow Wilson GH, Staunton, Va.
1st Lt. W. A. McClain, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Godman Fld., Ky.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. G. W. Cook, Chicago, Ill., to QMGO, Wash., D. C.
Col. L. G. Bumen, Columbus, O., to QMG, Wash., D. C.
Col. E. T. Bowden, Atlanta, Ga., to Hq. 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
2nd Lt. R. S. Tanner, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to PW Cp, Papago Pk., Ariz.
Lt. Col. F. J. Dooley, Miami AA Fld., Fla., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.
Capt. O. H. Stratton, Schneectady, N. Y., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Military Aide—Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan; Naval Aide—Comdr. John K. Vardaman.

Col. L. C. Dill, Wash., D. C., to ASF Dep. Belle Mead, N. J.
Lt. Col. J. H. McGuire, Ft. McPherson, Ga., to OQMG, Washington, D. C.
Maj. Paul A. Neuland, Washington, D. C., to PMGO 50 Bdw., New York.
1st Lt. D. J. Green, Camp Beale, Calif., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Rosecrans, Calif.
Maj. J. A. Parson, Camp Beale, Calif., to Camp Breckinridge, Ky.
Capt. H. C. Waken, Charlottesville, Va., to Camp Lee, Va.

MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. R. M. Johnson, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. J. M. Recht, Tacoma, Wash., to Hq. 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. J. D. Reed, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Madigan GH, Tacoma, Wash.
Capt. G. Richards, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Maj. A. J. Purpura, Ft. Mason, Calif., to 6th Sv C, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Capt. L. W. High, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq. 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
Capt. R. C. Lane, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
Capt. W. H. Lane, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq. 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
Capt. G. S. McConnell, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Ogden Ars., Ogden, Utah.
Capt. J. V. McKay, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hq. 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. S. A. Glidden, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hq. 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
Col. C. B. Kendall, Dallas, Tex., to Fitzsimons GH, Denver, Colo.
1st Lt. C. C. Hightower, Indiantown Gap MR. Pa., to Hq. 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
1st Lt. J. R. Adams, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. D. B. Alexander, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq. 1st Sv C, Boston, Mass.
Maj. J. M. Alexander, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Vaughn GH, Hines, Ill.
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Maj. L. Zetzel, Cp Polk, La., to Cushing GH, Framingham, Mass.
1st Lt. R. S. Schaff, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to England GH, Atlantic City.

1st Lt. E. Schwartz, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq. 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Va.
Capt. N. E. Schwartz, Springfield, Mo., to H2 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. C. A. Sattler, Ft. Benl. Harrison, Ind., to Hq. 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
Capt. O. D. Sprecher, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. P. L. Boyle, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq. 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
Capt. R. W. Halfast, Cp Crowder, Mo., to H2 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
Capt. S. R. Beluk, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
Capt. A. R. Berkeley, Jr., Cp Sibert, Ala., to Lawson GH, Atlanta.

Maj. T. M. Mulford, Santa Barbara, Calif., to Birmingham GH, Van Nuys, Calif.
Capt. M. S. Siegel, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq. 1st Sv C, Boston.

Capt. J. A. Simpson, Jr., New Orleans, La., to WDPC, Cp Chaffee, Ark.
Capt. D. M. Bornstein, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
1st Lt. H. J. Weil, Monterey, Calif., to Hq. 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Capt. J. R. West, 3d, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq. 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
Capt. W. J. White, Ft. Dix, N. J., to H2 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. F. A. Tworoger, Ft. Benl. Harrison, Ind., to Hq. 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
2nd Lt. T. W. Utterback, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq. 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. D. G. Vesely, New Orleans, La., to 7th Sv C, Cp Crowder, Mo.
1st Lt. S. E. Trent, Carlisle Bks, Pa., to Cushing GH, Framingham, Mass.
Capt. N. J. Rose, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq. 1st Sv C, Boston.

(Please turn to Page 408)

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Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Gates, Maui, Hawaii to Headquarters.
Maj. Gen. Claude A. Larkin, rel. ac. duty.
Col. Becker C. Batterson, San Diego Area to tem. duty, Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.
Col. Clayton C. Jerome, Headquarters to Quantico, Va.

Col. Harold R. Lee, Tientsin, China to 11th Naval District.
Col. Miles R. Thacher, Headquarters, to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. John D. Harshberger, Cherry Point, N. C., to Oahu, Hawaii.

Lt. Col. Peter A. McDonald, on discharge from hospital treatment, Seattle, Wash., to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Owen C. Ross, rel. ac. duty.
Lt. Col. John D. Mattox, rel. ac. duty.
Lt. Col. Allan Sutter, rel. ac. duty.
Lt. Col. Miller V. Parsons, rel. ac. duty.
Lt. Col. Clarence H. Yost, rel. ac. duty.
Lt. Col. Herbert P. Beyer, rel. ac. duty.

Lt. Col. Walter S. Campbell's previous orders to be rel. ac. d. cancelled; ordered to Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. George F. Gober, Quantico, Va., to Memphis, Tenn.

Lt. Col. Henry A. Carr's previous orders to be rel. ac. d. revoked.

Lt. Col. Justice M. Chambers, to await ret. orders.

Lt. Col. Joseph O. Butcher, overseas, to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. John M. Maury, Jr., Moscow, Russia, to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. John B. Edgar, Jr., overseas, to Cp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Carl A. Youngdale, overseas, to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Griffith W. Sherrill, overseas, to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Eschol M. Mallory, Okinawa, to Portsmouth, Va., for treatment at Nav. Hosp.

Lt. Col. Everett W. Smith, Naval Hospital, Oakland, Calif., to Marine Bks, Boston, Mass., for treat. at Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.

Lt. Col. Horace H. Figueroa, overseas, to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Donald W. Schmuck, overseas, to

Headquarters.
Lt. Col. Harry S. Nesaly, Barstow, Calif., to Headquarters.
Lt. Col. Charles F. Duchain, overseas, to Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. Harold F. Brown, El Centro, Calif., to 11th Naval District.
Lt. Col. Victor H. Krulak's previous orders to Headquarters, modified to Quantico, Va.

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy—James Forrestal
Under Secretary of the Navy—Artemus L. Gates.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Air—John L. Sullivan.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—H. Struve Hensel.

Chief of Naval Operations—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.

7 Nov. 1945

Admirals

V. Adm. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., to Naval Inspector General.

V. Adm. Ben Morell, CEC, to Office Asst. Secretary, Navy Dept.

V. Adm. Jesse B. Oldendorf, to Cmdr. Eleventh ND, San Diego, Calif.

R. Adm. William H. P. Blandy, to Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Special Weapons.

R. Adm. Glenn B. Davis, to Naval Gun Fact., Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

R. Adm. Walter S. Delany, to Commander, Battleships-Cruisers, Pacific Fleet.

R. Adm. Emmet P. Forrestel, Commander, Cruiser Division 10.

R. Adm. Roscoe F. Good, to Naval Oper.

R. Adm. Thomas B. Inglis, to Ch of Nav Int., Navy Dept.

R. Adm. Allan R. McCann, to Commander, Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet.

R. Adm. Lynde D. McCormick, to Chief of Staff and Aide, CINCPAC.

R. Adm. Lloyd J. Wiltse, to Eleventh ND, pending assignment.

R. Adm. Jerard Wright, to Naval Oper.

Captains

Bruce B. Adell, to tem. duty pend. assign., BuPers.

Charles L. Andrews, Jr., tem. duty pending assignment.

Henry J. Armstrong, Jr., to nearest ND pending further assignment.

James F. Benson, to Commander, LSM (Please turn to Page 407)

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Waist _____

Discharge Air Crew Trainees

The Army Air Forces, continuing its policy of releasing surplus personnel as expeditiously as possible, will discharge approximately 4,000 air crew trainees who had volunteered from enlisted status, the War Department announced this week.

Declaration as surplus of these individuals, who have at least two years service during the period 16 Sept. 1940, to 9 Nov. 1945, is indicated for the following reasons:

1. Most personnel currently being held in the Air Crew Program who volunteered from enlisted status are now Aviation Cadets or Aviation Students. Readjustment and reassignment would be difficult and would require several months.

2. It would be uneconomical to train them in a new skill prior to their becoming eligible for separation under current policies and new overseas screening standards do not permit assignment overseas.

The directive states in effect that all trainees currently held in the air crew program who volunteered from enlisted status, who have completed two years active honorable service during the period 16 Sept. 1940, to 9 Nov. 1945, who have not signed volunteer statements to

remain in the service and have not enlisted in the Regular Army on or after 16 Aug. 1945, are declared surplus to the needs of the AAF.

Personnel qualifying under these provisions will be given the option of discharge. Those in Aviation Cadet status electing this option will be discharged as Aviation Cadets. All will be given the opportunity to volunteer for enlistment in the Regular Army or for continuation in the Army of the United States in enlisted status.

Aviation Cadets not eligible for the discharge option will not be returned to enlisted grade unless they so elect, but will remain in Aviation Cadet status and be assigned to appropriate duties within the Training Command until eligible for release under current policies. Discharge of the personnel eligible under this new directive will be accomplished as expeditiously as practicable but will not operate to delay the release of personnel previously directed under current War Department policies.

P-47's Launched from CVEs

To spearhead the aerial attack in the capture of Saipan Army P-47's took off from the decks of Navy escort carriers. Aboard two escort carriers, USS Manila Bay and USS Natoma Bay, 74 Thunderbolts arrived in the area of Saipan about the time Asitito Air Field was being captured on 18 June 1944.

The airfield was made ready for emergency landings by 20 June and the P-47s, attached to the 19th Fighter Squadron, began flying off the decks of the vessels on 22 June. All were flown off between 22 and 24 June and each fighter went immediately into action. Despite the hazards of their take off with the minimum fuel supply and extra heavy loads of destructive power not one of the carrier-launched planes was lost in the venture.

Automatic Landing Device

The automatic approach control and landing device, a small piece of airborne equipment weighing only 27½ pounds, is a substitute for many hours of intensive training in instrument flying on the part of the pilot.

Pilots assigned to the Army Air Forces Center, Orlando, Fla., ranging in experience from only a few to thousands of hours in the air, carried out all tactical and operational tests on the device. They proved it practical and suggested several improvements through the Air Forces Board.

One test in particular proved conclusive. At a time when a dense layer of fog, 500 feet thick, covered the entire area, Air Forces Board officers took off in a B-17 containing the device with ceiling zero. Two normal instrument takeoffs were made and two landing approaches using the automatic equipment. On each approach the automatic equipment was released at a point about 25 feet above the runway, the actual landing being made manually with the aid of the runway's longitudinal stripes. Both approaches were very smooth.

The device depends entirely upon two other mechanisms for its performance. It consists of special analyzing circuits coupling the standard air-borne localizer and glide path receivers to the Honeywell Automatic Flight Control equipment. In effect it acts as an extra control on the C-1 auto pilot.

Supremacy of U. S. in Air

The supremacy of America in the air was due largely to pre-war research, both within and outside of the air forces, according to a letter made public today by General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the U. S. Army Air Forces.

In congratulating the National Geographic Society, which with the AAF is jointly commemorating the tenth anniversary on Armistice Day of the free balloon stratosphere flight which set a world's record of nearly 14 miles above the earth, General Arnold wrote, "The contributions by your society, the scientists you interested in the pioneering effort, and the cooperation you gave the Army Air Forces bore fruit in World War II far in advance of what was imagined to be the results at the time."

**BUY MORE VICTORY BONDS!
AND KEEP THEM!**

Gen. Arnold's Report (Continued from Page 398)

thread a way through wrecked and burning vehicles, dead horses, scattered equipment. It was a one-way bridge, and planes caught traffic on both sides. Several hundred vehicles were destroyed and the column thrown into panic.

"On 27 January 1945 I was finally behind the Siegfried Line. The Ardennes offensive had cost me 80 per cent of my combat troops, between 60 and 70 tanks, 200 motor vehicles, and 30 half-tracks."

Why the German Air Effort Failed

As the Battle of the Bulge marked the end of the Luftwaffe, this appears to be an appropriate place to review the factors that led to the collapse of a potentially mighty air power.

Prior to the uncovering of many facts after V-E Day, it was popularly supposed that the Nazis were a ruthlessly efficient organization, with a system cleansed by purges, rallied by a deft leader, spoon-fed with propaganda, spied on by secret police, and forced by grim necessity to present a solid front to the enemy. Actually, policy, decisions, and strategy of the highest importance were often dictated by personal ambition, Nazi party feuds and pressure politics.

Germany began the war with a great numerical superiority in aircraft, and succeeded against little opposition. Consequently, the Germans delayed in making needed changes, and then made far too many. A substantial share of these changes were due to parts shortages caused by bombardment. For instance, after our attacks on plants producing ball bearings, the Daimler Benz 603 engine was modified for sleeve bearings, and was unreliable from then on—engine failures caused many accidents.

Dr. Albert Speer, Reichminister for Armaments and War Production, said, "We had blueprints every few months and then had to change or tear down the buildings. If a program lasted longer than three months it was a miracle. It was the fault of the Luftwaffe General Staff." When Speer had taken over the industry in March, 1944, there had been 50 different types of fighters being produced. And even in the drastic emergency, faced with rebuilding and dispersing the shattered industry, he could not reduce the number of types below 38.

Generalmajor Werner Kriepe, in command of all flying training, stated that Hitler, Goering and the General Staff never understood the significance of air power because of the ease of early German conquests. They did not, at any rate, analyze the combinations of power, and it was not until 1 March 1944, after our effective attacks on the fighter aircraft industry, that fighter were given priority over tanks, U-boats, flak guns, and V-weapons. Kriepe said that the Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe General Staffs became loaded down with Party fanatics, whose belief that quick victory could be had on the ground thwarted a pre-war Luftwaffe plan for a strategic air force.

In April, 1944, the High Command faced our bombing threat realistically and decided to go all-out for defensive fighter production. Generalmajor Adolf Galland, commanding the fighter arm, pushed a plan calling for an eventual production of 5,000 fighters a month to combat Allied bombers and regain control of the air. He was opposed by Goering, who clung to the belief that Germany could have a great bomber force as well, despite inadequate manpower and training facilities, and a shortage of aviation fuel. The amended plan called for a reduced fighter figure and for bombers, a scheme which Galland termed "entirely unrealistic."

However, if the plan was unrealistic, upon seeing it Hitler projected it to fantasy. The ME-262 jet plane, Germany's great hope, and, we must state frankly, the greatest threat to continued bomber operations, was then in production. Under no circumstances, Hitler declared, would the ME-262 be used as anything but a bomber. Messerschmitt had promised him that it would carry a 1,000 kilogram bomb. Actually, it never carried more than a 500-kilogram bomb, but the Nazis were obsessed with the idea of a retaliation bombing at any cost.

Hitler named the ME-262 the "Blitzbomber," and vetoed the scheme of Goering and Galland to compromise by equipping it with a bomb rack and using it as a fighter-bomber. Hitler persisted in this amazing decision from April until October, a period which saw the Invasion and the sweep across France. As a bomber, the ME-262 did nothing. The ME-262s which our airmen fought during that period were a few Galland had secured, despite Hitler's edict, for an "Experimental Unit." In October, when Hitler relented, only a handful were released to the fighter arm, and it was 1945 before the bomber idea was finally discarded.

Some Results of Allied Bombardment

Speer estimated that he could have made from 30 to 50 per cent more fighter planes, but for our bombing.

The Reich had a labor shortage despite millions of imported slave workers. The repair and reconstruction of bomb damage, defensive measures, and labor wastage in dispersing industry, digging underground factories, building railroads and power lines and living quarters at dispersal sites—every effort

to combat or escape air attack drew upon manpower. Speer said between 250,000 and 300,000 men were employed in the removal of bomb damage in the chemical industry (including oil), and in all industry about one million men. This figure was for clearing away bomb damage, and did not include those engaged in reconstruction or in manufacturing materials for replacement.

Bomb damage multiplied

The first attack on an oil plant was relatively easy to repair. Subsequent bombings compounded the damage; pipe joints sprang leaks far from any bomb strike, valves failed to work, linings fell out of furnaces, distillation units had to be overhauled. There was not enough manpower to go around. Even so, Speer was never able to stop the use of men and materials for expansion of basic production, which cost manpower and enormous amounts of critical materials for planned future schedules at the cost of armament production in existing plants. Despite military necessity, Germany was never able to allot more than approximately 60 per cent of its raw materials to armament production. The demand for consumer goods remained inordinately high because of air attacks.

By February, 1945, Germany's transportation system was overstrained as the result of air attack.

Every move of the dispersal program for industry put an added load on transportation. Machinery had to be shipped, building materials transported, plus everything required by the workers. When factories had been established, one part made here, another there, a third somewhere else, there was a constant shuttling of components before the final assembly was ready to ship. General Jodi said, "It was most annoying to have to route artillery from Essen to central Germany to equip and test fire, and then to ship it to an Army camp up front."

Putting factories underground in the effort to escape bombing created new problems.

In June, 1944, the Junkers aircraft engine factory at Magdeburg had been moved because of air attack. The main body of the plant was put underground at the notorious Mittlewerk at Niedersachswerfen, near Nordhausen. The supercharger and small components section was put in a former chocolate factory at Hasselrode. The injection pump section went to Longefeld, while the propeller section went to Ebersbach. And these were temporary moves until a new underground installation near Woffleben was completed.

At Mittlewerk, because of bad ventilation, workers had headaches. It was necessary to work three eight-hour shifts instead of two twelve, as formerly. Metal dust lay an inch thick on the floor of the polishing shop, and workers wore masks. Temperature had to be too cold for comfort, or the limestone roof would fall. Two roof falls killed several workers and injured others. Following these accidents the compressor rotor polishing shop was moved outside to a former flour mill. The local water was unfit to drink and a supply had to be hauled in. Sanitation problems were left unsolved; employees had to walk out the long tunnels to latrines at the foot of the hill outside. Food difficulties arose in the area from the influx of workers.

Speer himself summed up the production end of dispersal underground, "One cannot win aerial warfare through cement and tunnels."

Our Attacks on Nazi Transportation Continue

The bombing of oil production had all but eliminate civilian trucking. The German Armies had discontinued the use of trucks in large measure except on the battlefronts, and the air threat was such that they no longer kept big supply dumps near the front but required the railroads to bring supplies from the rear as needed.

The industrial burden on the railroad system was graphically described by Franz Hayler, Secretary of State, Economic and Political Counselor to Field Marshal Kesselring, who said that in February, 1945, Germany's entire war production for a month and a half was loaded on railroad cars in transit—components going here, assemblies going there, raw materials somewhere else.

The Germans had a large repair organization. They could run a line through a (Please turn to Page 415)

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 405)

Squadrons, Atlantic.
Bayard H. Colyear, to Twelfth ND, San Francisco.
Allen G. Davenport, (D), NR, to Office of Port Director, San Francisco.
William W. Davies, Jr., (MC-Ret.) rel. ac. d. John P. Denneen, (MC), NR, to Naval Op. Base, Midway Island.
Joseph B. Dunn, to USS Antietam, CV 36, Commanding Officer.
George C. Dyer, to Naval Operations.
Independent W. Gorton, (SC), to Sup Offr., Davisville.
Lee R. Herring, to Commander LST Squadrons, Atlantic.
Gustave N. Johansen, to tem. duty, with Commander, Minercraft, Pacific, pend. assign.
Frederic S. Keeler, to Command Officer, USS Appling, APA 58.
Berwick B. Lanier, (DE), NR, to Chief of Staff Officer on Transport Squadron 18.
Adolph H. Oswald, to U. S. Nav. Gp., China.
Frederic D. Powers, (D), NR, to nearest ND.
Robert S. Purvis, Jr., to Commanding Officer, Ward Island, Corpus Christi.
Frederick L. Riefkohl, to nearest ND pend. assignment.
George L. Russell, to Assistant Judge Advocate General, Navy Dept.
Oral R. Swigart, to Naval Training School, Philadelphia.
William H. Whitmore, (MC-Ret.), rel. ac. d. Commanders
Edward W. Abbott, to Executive Officer, USS Tennessee, BB 43.
Woodbury S. Adams, (SC), NR, to Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Victor F. Blakeslee, (Ret.), to Director of Public Information, Navy Dept.
Stone E. Bush, (Ret.), rel. ac. duty.
Leslie Colby, (S), NR, to Fifth ND, Norfolk, Va.
Vance S. Coleman, (SE), NR, tem. duty, U. S. Naval Technical Mission to Japan.
William R. Crenshaw, to Commanding Officer, USS Shannon, DM 25.
Jack G. Dodd, (CED), NR, to Public Works Officer, Norfolk, Va.
James Y. Dunbar, (SE), NR, to tem. duty, U. S. Naval Technical Mission to Japan.
Arthur K. Ehle, to Commanding Officer, USS Ottawa.
Andrew C. Flinn, (SE), NR, to tem. duty, U. S. Naval Technical Mission to Japan.
Olin E. Gates, (DE), NR, to Production Officer, Nav. Op. Base, Key West, Fla.
Donald E. Hale, (MCVS), NR, to Sep C.
Joseph A. Hartman, (SE1), NR, to duty on Staff of Commander, Sixteenth Fleet.
Algernon Hurt, Jr., (MCS), NR, to Medical Officer, Naval Dispensary.
Sidney F. Johnston, (MC-VS), NR, to Naval Air Station, Vero Beach.
Wesley F. Jones, (D), NR, to Staff of Commander, Western Sea Frontier.
Francis A. Klavness, (SI), NR, to U. S. Naval Attache and U. S. Naval Attache for Air, Helsinki, Finland.
Frederick N. Klein, (A4D), NR, to Commanding Officer, Nav. Air Station, Tillamook, Ore.
William H. Lieser, (DC), to Sv For, Pac Fl.
George R. Luker, to Exec Offr, Whidbey Is.
Robert A. MacPherson, to near. Fl Air Com. pending assignment.
Thomas B. Marwil, (MCVS), NR, to USS

Banner.
Frederick R. Matthews, to Commander, LCI(L) Squadrons, Atlantic.
Thomas C. McCleave, Jr., (MC), NR, to Nav. Hospital, San Francisco.
Lawrence C. McCloskey, (SE2), NR, to tem. duty U. S. Naval Tech. Mission to Japan.
James F. McFadden, to Commander, LCI(L) Flotilla 8.
Joseph A. Neal, (DE), NR, nearest ND, tem. duty, separation processing.
Richard M. Nixon, to Commander, LSM(R) Squadrons, Atlantic.
Roger A. Nolan, (MC-Ret.), rel. ac. duty.
Neil C. Porter, to nearest Fl Air Com. pend. assignment.
Millard H. Pryor, (S), NR, to tem. duty, U. S. Naval Technical Mission to Japan.
Samuel B. Purdie, (D), NR, to Commander, LCS(L) Squadrons, Atlantic.
William P. Reed, (MC), NR, separation.
Winthrop W. Slocum, (S), NR, tem. duty, U. S. Naval Technical Mission to Japan.
Philip H. Taft, (Ret.), rel. ac. duty.
Francis Taylor, to USS Sirona, AKA 43, Commanding Officer.
Carl Tiedeman, to Exec. Offr., Forrest Park.
Robert L. Townsend, nearest Fl. Air Com., pending assignment.
Claude L. Turner, (SE), NR, tem. duty, U. S. Naval Technical Mission to Japan.
Bronson P. Vosbury, (Ret.), to Exec. Offr., USS Audubon, APA 149.
Jack Warren, (MC), NR, to 4th ND, Phila.
Merrill G. Wheatcroft, (DC), to Fourteenth ND, Pearl Harbor.
5 Nov. 1945
Admirals
Adm. Samuel M. Robinson, rel. ac. duty.
R. Adm. Thomas L. Gatch, to Commander, Service Force, Atlantic Fleet.
R. Adm. John J. Manning, (CEC), to Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept.
R. Adm. Albert M. Penn, to National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda.
Captains
Michael P. Bagdanovich, to Air Force, Pacific Fleet, pending assignment.
March C. Bowman, (Ret.), rel. ac. duty.
Clarkson J. Bright, to Commander San Diego, Group, Inactive Fleet, Pacific.
Leon D. Carson, (MC), to Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.
Claude A. Dillavou, to Fleet Communication Officer, Fifth Fleet.
Daniel T. Eddy, to BuPers, pend. assign.
Beverly A. Harit, to Naval Forces, Europe.
Samuel P. Jenkins, to Commander, Tongue Point Group, Inactive Fleet, Pacific Fleet.
John Raby, to Training Command Amphibious Forces, Coronado, Calif.
Joseph G. Schnebly, (MC) to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes.
Gerald W. Smith, (MC), to Naval Hospital, Mare Island.
William H. Standley, to Commanding Officer, USS Niagara.
William A. Stoops, (MCS), NR, to Naval Hospital, Newport.
William G. Tomlinson, to Commander, Fleet Air Wing 2.
Thomas L. Wattles, to BuPers, Navy Dept.
Otis Wildman, (MC), (Ret.), rel. ac. duty.
Robert H. Wilkinson, to Minercraft, Pacific, tem. duty pending assignment.
Commanders
Noah Adair, Jr., to San Diego Group, inac.
(Please turn to Next Page)

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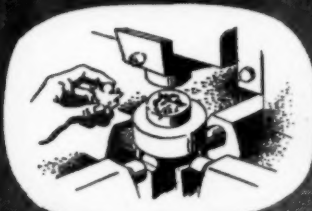
2 DIE-CUTTER - Meyer die-cutters fashion the dies, employing their experience of 77 years in making insignia dies.



3 TOOL-MAKER - Meyer tool-makers create the tools, paying infinite attention to the details that make for dependable insignia.



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5 MACHINIST - The insignia is struck from the rolled gold plate. All insignia manufactured by Meyer are made of rolled gold plate. No other insignia are made of rolled gold plate.



6 HAND FINISH - After the metal is struck, hand finishing makes the Meyer insignia as durable as it is beautiful.

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ARMY NAVY AIR FORCE MARINE CORPS COAST GUARD

Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Fleet.

Albert E. Baker, to Fleet Air Reclassification Center, San Diego.
James V. Bewick, to tem. duty pending assignment, Navy Yard, Washington.
Daniel W. Boone, (MC) to Nav. Hosp., Corvallis, Ore.
Fenton A. Brock, to Commanding Officer, USS Ingraham.
Rolland J. Brown, (MC), NR, to Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Indiana.
Turner F. Caldwell, to BuAfr., Navy Dept.
George M. Chambers, to Inac. Fl., U. S. Pacific Fleet.
Elmer O. Davis, to Commanding Officer, USS Waukesha.
Brady J. Dayton, (Ret.), rel. ac. duty.
Ralph E. Delbridge, (MCS), NR, to Naval Hospital, Naval Center, Sampson, New York.
John M. Devane, Jr., to Staff, Task Gp. 16.2.
Donald G. Dockum, to Nav. Op., Navy Dept.
Monroe B. Duffill, to tem. duty pending assignment, Newport, R. I.
Noel A. Gayler, to Commander, Night Carrier Air Group 91.
Arthur Abbott Gilbert, (DCS), NR, to Separation Center, Great Lakes.
Leon H. Gorfinkel, (MCVS), NR, to Naval Hospital, Corona, Calif.
Joseph M. Hanner, (MC), to Naval Hosp., San Diego, Calif.
Robert E. Hess, to Executive Officer, USS Tripoli.
Rush M. Hoag, (SC), NR, to Naval Supply Depot, Oakland.
Arthur W. Howe, Jr., (S), NR, to Operations Officer, Tenth ND, Puerto Rico Sector.
Frank Kinne, (Ret.), rel. ac. duty.
James Lynch, (MC), NR, to Naval Hosp., Oakland.
William C. McKeel, (D), NR, to nearest ND pending assignment.
Harold J. Olsen, (DM), NR, rel. ac. duty.
Karl J. Palmberg, (MC), to Navy Yd., Phila.
Anthony E. Reymont, (MC), NR, to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.
Joseph E. Rice, to Navigation Officer, USS Boston.
Ernest L. Ritson, to near. ND pend. assign.
Richard D. Sears, Jr., (SI), NR, to nearest ND tem. duty separation processing.
Walter W. Strohbehn, to Commanding Officer, USS Barrow.
Donald I. Thomas, to USS Massey.
Walter S. Trapnell, (DE), NR, to 12th ND, San Francisco.
Albert O. Vorse, Jr., to Navigator, USS Cabot.
Robert P. Walker, to USS Lofberg.
Albert A. Wellings, to 11th ND, San Diego, pending assignment.
Henry P. Wright, Jr., (D), NR, to Commanding Officer, USS Kankakee.

9 Nov. 1945

Admirals

V. Adm. William T. Tarrant, (Ret.), rel. active duty.
Captains
Elmer P. Abernethy, to Western Sea Frontier, Seattle.
William A. Angwin, (MC), (Ret.), rel. ac. d.
George W. Ashford, to Naval Operations.
Guy E. Baker, to First ND, Boston.
Leonard S. Mewhinney, to Commanding Officer, USS Bladen.
Edgar T. Neale, to Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Atlanta.
Charles C. Phleger, to Commanding Officer, USS Admiral W. S. Sims.
Samuel S. Rodman, (MC), (Ret.), rel. ac. d.
John H. Sides, to duty on Staff of Battleships, Cruisers, Atlantic.
Stanley C. Strong, to duty on Staff of Operational Training Command, Atlantic, Norfolk.
Hugh P. Thomson, to Commanding Officer, Operational Development Center, Atlantic, Solomons Is., Md.
Daniel J. Wagner, to Pre-Commissioning Training Center, San Francisco.

Commanders

Robert M. Bowstrom, (SC), to Service Force, Pacific Fleet.
Marion M. Byrd, to Commanding Officer, USS Seminole.
Douglas L. Cordner, to Executive Officer, Lakehurst.
Chauncey R. Curr, (SE), NR, to Eleventh ND, San Diego.
Donald G. Dockum, to Nav. Op., Navy Dept.
Theodore L. Elliot, (S), NR, to Sep. C., Washington, D. C., duty.
William A. Evans, (SC), NR, to Supply Officer, 7th ND, Miami, Fla.
Louis M. Fabian, (DE), NR, to near. ND, duty connection separation.
Samuel R. Feldman, (MC), NR, to 1st ND, Boston.
Joseph F. Foley, to Chief of Staff Officer, Charleston Group.
Charles M. Gregson, (DM), NR, to near. ND duty connection separation processing.
Burton S. Hanson, Jr., to Nav. Op., Navy Dept.
George H. Happ, (SCS), NR, to Officer in Charge, Material Redistribution Center, Torrance, Calif.
James D. Hardy, (SES), NR, to Sep. C., Washington, D. C., duty connection sep. proc.
George L. Heath, to 12th ND, San Francisco,

pending assignment.

Theodore G. Holzsgager, (MCVS), NR, to Sep. C., New York, N. Y., duty sep. proc.
Roscoe D. Hughes, (S), NR, to Sep. C., Washington, D. C., duty sep. processing.
Robert A. MacPherson, near. Fl. Air Com., pending assignment.
Marvin L. Mathsen, (S(04)), NR, to Sep. C., Wash., D. C., duty separation processing.
Theodore T. McCrosky, (S), NR, to Sep. C., Washington, D. C., duty sep. processing.
Robert D. McGlanis, to Commanding Officer, USS Platte.
Charles G. Pape, (DE), NR, to near. ND, duty separation processing.
Herbert E. Peirce, Jr., (D), NR, to Sep. C., Boston, Mass., duty separation processing.
James G. Petrie, (S(0)), NR, to Sep. C., Washington, D. C., duty sep. processing.
Donald E. Pugh, to Commanding Officer, USS Avery Island.
Hilary R. Rowe, to Pre-Commissioning Training Center, San Francisco, pend. assign.
William M. Searies, to Pre-Commissioning Training Center, San Francisco, pend. assign.
John A. Stansbury, (D), NR, to Ninth ND, Great Lakes, duty separation processing.
Henry C. Tipton, to Engineering Officer, USS Philippine.
Joseph J. Zuska, (MC), to Naval Hospital, San Diego.

13 Nov. 1945

Admirals

Thomas C. Kincaid, (ADM.), to Commander, Western Sea Frontier, San Francisco.
Raymond A. Spruance, (ADM.), to Deputy CINCPAC and Deputy CINCPAC.
Daniel E. Barbey, (VADM.), to Commander, Seventh Fleet.
Howard F. Kingman, (RADM.), to Commander, Third Fleet.
John H. Newton, (RADM.), to Proceed home; await orders.
Murrey L. Royer, (RADM.) (SC), to Supply Officer in Command, Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk.
Malcolm G. Sarrow, (RADM.) (SC), to General Inspector, Supply Corps, Navy Dept., Atlantic Coast.
Commodores
Henry M. Briggs, to Commander, Fleet Activities, Japan.
Oliver O. Kessling, to Nearest N. D., pending assignment.

Captains

Francis L. Albert, (ChC), to Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.
Jerome L. Allen, to Communications Officer, Okinawa.
Lyle O. Armel, (D), NR, to Bur. Pers. pending assignment.
Justus R. Armstrong, to Naval Operations.
Bradford Bartlett, to Officer in Charge, Service Force, Pacific.
Maurice E. Browder, to Commanding Officer, USS Yorktown.
Frederic S. Habecker, to Naval Operations.
Fred Harbert, (MC), to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
John S. Harper, to Naval Operations.
Bartholomew W. Hogan, (MC), to Executive Officer, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
Frederick A. Jostes, (MCS), NR, to Temporary duty separation processing.
Denys W. Knoll, to Naval Operations.
John Meyer, to Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Ocie B. Morrison, Jr., (MC), to Naval Hospital, Oceanside.
Isaac B. Polak, (MC), to Naval Hospital, Quantico.
Claude V. Ricketts, to Army Navy College, Washington.
Thomas A. Robbins, Jr., to Carrier Transport Squadrons, Pacific.
Joseph P. Rochefort, to Naval Operations.
Otto A. Scherlin, to Anti-Submarine Development Detachment, Key West.
William A. Schoech, to Air Force, Pacific Fleet.
Frederick F. Sima, (DE), NR, to Commander, Mine Squadron 8.
Edward A. Solomons, to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.
Lemuel M. Stevens, (Ret.), to General Courts Martial, Fourth N. D., Philadelphia.
Charles M. Tooke, to Bur. Ships, Navy Dept.
Edwin A. Taylor, to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.
Paul W. Watson, to Naval Operations.
Clifton A. Young, (MC), to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.

Commanders

Thomas B. Albin, (D), NR, to Nearest ND duty separation processing.
Marshall A. Anderson, (Ret.), to relieved active duty.
William C. Ball, (CD), NR, to Nearest ND duty separation processing.
Julius L. Bayer, (D), NR, to Staff of St. John's River Group, Atlantic.
Bert S. Beasley, (SC), to Bureau of Aeronautics.
Herbert P. Benton, Jr., (D), NR, to Executive Officer, USS Mount Olympus.
Lee D. Boyle, (SC), to Assistant Supply Officer, Portsmouth.
Haves R. Broening, (A3D), NR, to Executive Officer, Naval Air Station, Sanadron.
Robert S. Carr, to Executive Officer, Naval Ordnance Plant, South Charleston.
Walter W. Dallach, (DC), NR, to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.
Ralph L. Degroff, (S), NR, to Separation.
Edmund P. Drozek, (SE), NR, to Officer of Electronics Officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island.
James E. Fetherston, (Ret.), (MC), to relieved active duty.
Albert E. Fitzwilliam, to Nearest ND pend-

ing assignment.

James G. Franklin, to Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren.
Frank L. Fullaway, (DE), NR, to Commanding Officer, USS Gatling.
John V. Gifford, (A), NR, to Price Adjustment Board.
Walt R. Griswold, (MC), to Nearest ND duty pending assignment.
Eugene S. Groaclose, (MC), NR, to Service Force, Officers Pool.
Thomas B. Haley, to Executive Officer, USS Boxer.
Lindsay R. Henry, (D), NR, Aide to the Commandant Third ND, New York.
Alton R. Higgins, (MC), to Senior Medical Officer, USS Tranquility.
Sheldon A. Jacobson, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Puget Sound.
William W. Kirk, (MCS), NR, to Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Edward F. Kline, (MC), to Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos.
Harry F. Lenhardt, (MC), to Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi.
Hylan B. Lyon, to Duty in connection with NROTC, Minneapolis.
Stevan, Mandarich, to Naval Air Training Bases, Pensacola.
Edward P. McLarney, (MC), to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth.
Vincent J. Meola, to Nearest ND pending assignment.
Alfred D. Morgan, (A1), to Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Livermore.
Arnold H. Newcomb, to Commanding Officer, USS New Mexico.
David H. Northrup, (S), NR, to Separation.
Charles E. Perkins, to Naval Air Station, San Diego.
Marion R. Ramirezdearellano, to Commanding Officer, USS Piper.
Bernhard R. Reinertsen, (MCS), NR, to Marine Fleet Air West Coast.
William C. Roberts, to Commanding Officer, USS New.
Harry Schneiderberg, (MCVS), NR, to Naval Hospital, Bainbridge.
John M. Shaheen, (S), NR, to Separation.
Alexander L. Stott, (S(A)), NR, to Separation.
Carl R. Tellefsen, to Commanding Officer, USS Kent Island.
Carl Tiedeman, to Naval Ordnance Plant, Forest Park.
George R. Tucker, (DC), to Administrative Command, Gulfport.
Joseph White, (CEC), NR, to Public Works Office, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
James N. Williams, (MC), NR, to Naval Medical Center, Bethesda.

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Admirals

Andrew F. Carter, (RADM.) (S), NR, to Separation.
David W. Mitchell, (SC), to General Inspector, Pacific Coast.
Commodores
Richard P. Glass, to Naval Operations.
Robert C. Johnson, (CEC), NR, to Officer in Charge, 41st Naval Construction Regiment.
John F. Rees, to Commanding Officer, USS Mount Olympus.
Frank R. Talbot, to Commanding Officer, USS Indiana.

Captains

John P. Brady, (MC), to Naval Hospital, St. Albans.
Henry H. Caldwell, to Aide and Chief of Staff—Carrier Division 4.
William P. Clarke, to Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C.
John W. Davidson, to Air Tactical Officer, Operational Development Force.
Milton C. Dickinson, (SC), Nearest ND pending assignment.
Charles A. Dittmar, (ChC), to Advance Base Receiving Barracks, Port Hueneeme.
Leonard F. Frieberg, to Duty on Staff, Mine Squadron 8.
James H. Hogg, to Commanding Officer, USS Telfair.
Homer B. Hudson, to Additional duty Commander, LST Group 70.
Charles E. Hunt, to Bur. Pers. pending assignment.
Gordon, Hutchins, (Ret.) to relieved active duty.
Wilbur E. Kellum, (MC), to Fleet Surgeon, Fifth Fleet.
Bollivar V. Meade, (Ret.) to relieved active duty.
Hugh V. McCabe, (Ret.), to relieved active duty.
Ralph S. Moore, (D), NR, to 12th ND pending assignment.
William E. A. Mullan, to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.
William E. Pinner, (MC), to Naval Hospital, San Diego.
Carl J. Robertson, (Ret.) (MC), to relieved active duty.
James B. Ryan, (Ret.) to relieved active duty.
Earl R. Shipp, (Ret.) to relieved active duty.
Leon I. Smith, (SC), to Officer in Charge, Central Navy Disbursing Office, Fourth ND, Philadelphia.
Morris W. Whitaker, (SC(S)), NR, to Issuing Agent and Certifying Officer, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
Commanders
Joseph M. Baker, (SC(S)), NR, to Naval Officer Personnel Separation Unit, New Orleans.
Hamilton I. Barnard, (MC), NR, to Nearest

ND separation processing.

John G. Blanche, Jr., to Additional duty Commander, LSM Group 35.
Issac R. Boothey, (DM), NR, to Port Director, Manila, Philippine.
Lloyd W. Colton, (DC), to Commander in Chief, Pacific, Dental Officers Pool.
Gail T. Curren, (DC), to Naval Dispensary, San Pedro.
Frederick A. L. Dartsch, to Officer in Charge, Navy Weather Central, Fifteenth ND, Balboa.
Jack W. Dunlap, (S(A)), NR, to Separation.
William R. Kane, to U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.
Edward E. Lull, (DE), NR, to 3rd ND pending assignment.
William C. Martin, (MCVS), NR, to USS Bon Homme Richard.
Angus M. McDonald, (MC), NR, to Separation.
Paul D. Miles, (S(C)), NR, to Separation.
Richard C. Peters, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.
William W. Sager, (MC), NR, to Nearest ND pending assignment.
John H. Smith, (Ret.), to relieved active duty.
Wendell H. Stadler, (MC(S)), NR, to Naval Training Schools, Chicago.
Douglas P. Stickley, to Commander, LST Group 73.
Hugh Warren, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 405)

1st Lt. I. B. Ross, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Hq. 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
1st Lt. D. L. Sadler, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 7th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
Capt. T. Scharle, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq. 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
Capt. J. A. Davey, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
Capt. W. C. Updegraff, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Sep C, Indiantown Gap MR, Pa.
Capt. S. N. Bulkeley, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq. 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. H. F. Adler, Ft. Devens, Mass., to 27 AAF BU, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Capt. M. W. Davis, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
Capt. P. Ferse, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Hq. 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
Maj. C. J. Joseph, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Brooke GH, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Capt. N. M. Comodo, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 1st Sv C, Boston.
Capt. G. Borden, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
Capt. L. J. Garcia, Bronx, N. Y., to VAF, Bay Pines, Fla.
1st Lt. J. G. Freeman, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Percy Jones HC, Battle Creek, Mich.
Maj. V. F. Holmes, C Crowder, Mo., to Hq. 4th Sv C, Atlanta.
Capt. H. C. Darnall, New York, N. Y., to Hq. 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. J. Fisher, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. M. H. Assante, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. H. E. Gaumer, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. J. M. Jackson, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Baker GH, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Capt. H. A. Hartman, Monterey, Calif., to Hq. 6th Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. H. E. Cron, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 7th Sv C, Omaha.
Maj. C. F. Brown, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq. 6th Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. N. G. Boosalis, Springfield, Mo., to RSH, Cp Crowder, Mo.
Capt. S. J. Lerro, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Ashford GH, Wh. Sulphur Spgs., W. Va.
Capt. J. J. Grant, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 1st Sv C, Boston.
Capt. S. S. Simon, Bay Pines, Fla., to VAF, Bronx, N. Y.
Capt. J. J. Farrell, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq. 6th Sv C, Chicago.
Lt. Col. G. Linner, Tacoma, Wash., to VAF, St. Cloud, Minn.
1st Lt. S. L. French, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Hq. 3rd Sv C, Baltimore.
Capt. L. E. De Simone, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. S. E. Kaplitz, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 7th Sv C, Omaha.
Lt. Col. W. E. Strozler, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to O'Reilly GH, Springfield, Mo.
Capt. F. X. Palatka, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to Dibblex GG, Menlo Pk., Calif.
Capt. R. Tarall, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq. 6th Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. B. L. Barbin, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Walter Reed GH, Washington, D. C.
Capt. C. E. Naedel, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq. 1st Sv C, Boston.
1st Lt. E. Foster, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq. 1st Sv C, Boston.
Capt. L. E. Halleran, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq. 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. A. R. Bleich, Louisville, Ky., to VAF, Los Angeles, Calif.
Capt. S. P. Smith, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 4th Sv C, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Capt. O. E. Linkous, Jr., Cp Sibert, Ala., to WDPC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1st Lt. I. W. Cain, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Hq. 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Maj. A. J. Kauvar, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq. 7th Sv C, Omaha.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. G. B. Leonrod, Jr., Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha.
Capt. H. R. Sharpe, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha.
1st Lt. D. V. Newcomer, Cp McCoy, Wis., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
Capt. S. J. Wittenberg, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. A. E. Jones, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Tug C, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Capt. G. P. Pickard, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
Capt. R. W. Blumberg, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta.
Capt. S. A. Levin, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. D. M. Simms, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha.
1st Lt. J. D. Elder, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Col. A. Bowen, Cp Maxey, Tex., to 7th Sv C, Ft. Logan, Colo.
Maj. A. E. Pollock, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
Maj. W. Y. Walsh North, Little Rock, Ark., to Vet. Adm. Facility, Mendota, Wis.
Col. G. S. Woodard, Cp Gruber, Okla., to 9th Sv C, Modesto, Calif.
Capt. Aaron J. Heisen, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
Maj. Cecil G. Stillinger, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 4th Sv C, Swannanoa, N. C.
Capt. A. Zappala, Ellington Fld., Tex., to Vet. Adm. Facility, Muskogee, Okla.
Col. P. R. E. Sheppard, Ft. Monroe, Va., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Crockett, Tex.
Capt. G. W. B. Starkey, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to 3d Sv C, Phoenixville, Pa.
Lt. Col. Roland F. Marks, Gowen Fld., Idaho, to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
Capt. B. R. Galbraith, Cp Beale, Calif., to Repl. Pool, San Francisco, Calif.
Maj. M. I. J. Davis, Staunton, Va., to 1st Sv C, Devens, Mass.
Maj. Conrad A. Kuehn, Keoughman, Va., to Vet. Adm. Facility, Bronx, N. Y.
Lt. Col. B. A. Nichol, Richmond, Va., to 5th Sv C, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Capt. F. L. DeParma, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
Maj. B. D. Packer, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
Capt. W. Solomon, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. E. M. Correll, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Billings, G. H., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Capt. H. W. Burnett, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
Capt. L. T. Burns, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
1st Lt. J. F. Strauss, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
Maj. S. Robbin, Monterey, Calif., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
Maj. Silas H. Starr, Monterey, Calif., to 8th Sv C, Chickasha, Okla.
Capt. A. Uihlein, Washington, D. C., to 4th Sv C, Northington G. H., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Capt. S. J. Selikoff, Fayetteville, N. C., to Vet. Adm. Center, Montgomery, Ala.
Capt. M. S. Hecht, Monterey, Calif., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
1st Lt. D. W. Lund, Muskogee, Okla., to Wright Fld., Ohio.
Col. W. L. Richards, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 7th Sv C, Cp Crowder, Mo.
1st Lt. Harry P. Makel, Phoenixville, Pa., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. A. F. Rasmussen, Omaha, Neb., to Washington, D. C.
DENTAL CORPS
Maj. R. C. Crowley, Washington, D. C., to VA Hosp. 81, Bronx, N. Y.
Capt. Bernard Stern, WRGH, Washington, D. C., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. J. E. McGill, Indianapolis, Ind., to VA Facility, Biloxi, Miss.
Capt. Z. C. Alpert, Washington, D. C., to Ft. Adams, R. I.
1st Lt. R. L. Triplett, North Little Rock, Ark., to VA Facility, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Capt. F. M. Ewing, Brecksville, Ohio, to VA Facility, Gulfport, Miss.
Capt. C. S. Druck, Ft. Ord, Calif., to Hq WDC Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Capt. W. C. Testerman, Baltimore, Md., to VA Facility, Brecksville, Ohio.
Capt. J. C. Shulte, Hines, Ill., to VA Facility, Fayetteville, N. C.
Lt. Col. S. F. Steele, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Mitchell Field, N. Y.
Capt. Morris L. Botwin, Cp Cooke, Calif., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. C. R. Adams, Togus Me., to VA Facility, Montgomery, Ala.
Lt. Col. T. F. McManis, Jefferson Bks., Mo., to Crle GH, Cleveland, Ohio.
Capt. A. E. Grau, Gulfport, Miss., to VA Facility, New Orleans.
Lt. Col. T. F. Davis, Cp Myles Standish, Mass., to Ft. Riley, Kan.
Capt. I. A. Glaser, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Maj. G. B. Powell, Cp Sibert, Ala., to AMC, WRGH, Washington, D. C.
Maj. W. M. Ream, Santa Ana, Calif., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Capt. Louis Davidson, Van Nuys, Calif., to Tilton GH, Ft. Dix, N. J.
Capt. C. C. Jordan, Buckingham, Fla., to Cp Campbell, Ky.
Capt. C. S. Carroccio, Wood, Wis., to VA Facility, Batavia, N. Y.
Capt. R. X. McKeon, Cp Croft, S. C., to

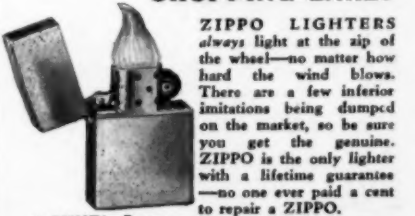
Manhattan Engr. Dist., Oak Ridge, Tenn.
Capt. G. Krasnow, Ft. MacArthur, Calif., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Lt. Col. Pearson W. Brown, Atlanta, Ga., to Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. N. H. Kornreich, Cp Wheeler, Ga., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. B. B. Steinfeld, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
Capt. Anthony J. Perri, Cp Croft, S. C., to Manhattan Engr. Dist., Oak Ridge, Tenn.
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS
Capt. William H. Lillie, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
2nd Lt. Arthur Lerner, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 2nd Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. D. M. Barthold, Washington, D. C., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
2nd Lt. C. B. Gallenbeck, Columbus, Ohio, to 9th Sv C, Auburn, Calif.
2nd Lt. Alexander M. Bonner, Ft. Lewis, Washington, to Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Lt. Vincent A. Johnson, Monterey, Calif., to 5th Sv C, Cp Atterbury, Ind.
2nd Lt. Kenneth W. Braly, Cp Beale, Calif., to San Francisco, Calif.
Capt. J. Flintosh, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
1st Lt. John F. Scarlett, Cp Crowder, Mo., to 5th Sv C, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Maj. E. W. Partin, Ft. Logan, Colo., to Washington, D. C.
2nd Lt. J. B. Love, San Francisco, Calif., to 8th Sv C, New Orleans, La.
2nd Lt. B. S. Wallerstein, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 2d Sv C, New York City.
1st Lt. S. A. Pedicini, Cleveland, Ohio, to 5th Sv C, Cambridge, Ohio.
Maj. J. G. Coats, Atlanta, Ga., to 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
Maj. J. A. W. Lemire, New York City, to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston, Mass.
2nd Lt. T. A. Ludwig, San Francisco, to Hq 2d Sv C, New York City.
1st Lt. C. F. Wood, St. Louis, Mo., to 3d Sv C, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Capt. H. B. Reed, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
Capt. William J. Monson, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 9th Sv C, Santa Barbara, Calif.
1st Lt. J. V. Vise, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 2d Sv C, New York City.
1st Lt. E. L. Moore, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
2nd Lt. J. R. Kennedy, San Francisco, to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. A. G. Coss, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Letterman GH, San Francisco.
2nd Lt. R. A. Krobot, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 8th Sv C, Cp Gruber, Okla.
Maj. W. E. Jarboe, Springfield, Mo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Maj. R. P. Herbert, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Barnes GH, Vancouver, Wash.
1st Lt. M. C. Evans, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
2nd Lt. J. E. Carballeira, Cp Atterbury, Ind., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. J. S. Moore, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. E. I. Polsky, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. E. S. Kaufman, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to AGO, Wash., D. C.
Maj. T. F. Mack, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. J. F. Malone, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. I. L. Risen, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. M. Okun, New York, N. Y., to AMC, Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. E. A. Zingman, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. T. M. Miller, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. L. A. Santolanni, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. G. J. Comfort, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. J. F. Gessner, San Francisco to 7 Sv C, Jefferson Bks., Mo.
2nd Lt. A. S. Olsen, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. A. H. Bird, Cp Butner, N. C., to AGO, Wash., D. C.
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS
1st Lt. Virginia A. Lindholm, Springfield, Mo., to 8th Sv C, Camp Hood, Texas.
2nd Lt. Mary K. Closson, Springfield, Mo., to 8th Sv C, Claiborne, La.
1st Lt. Helen M. Mender, Camp Sibert, Ala., to 4th Sv C, Blanding, Fla.

1st Lt. Marion Barfknecht, Springfield, Mo., to 4th Sv C, Camp Shelby, Miss.
1st Lt. Isabelle M. Desmond, Camp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Fort Knox, Ky.
DIETITIANS
2nd Lt. Violet S. Koskela, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas to 1st Sv C, Camp Edwards, Mass.
2nd Lt. Louise S. Stil, Rome, Ga., to USS "Blanche F. Sigman" NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Lt. Mary Lipscomb, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Halloran, GH, St. George, SL, N. Y.
VETERINARY CORPS
1st Lt. R. H. Huffaker, San Francisco to Vet. Repl. Pool, Seattle.
Maj. G. D. Batchelder, Chicago to Camp Shelby, Miss.
1st Lt. G. H. Hastings, Dallas, Tex., to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. H. R. Helm, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. H. F. Carroll, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., to Kansas City, Mo.
1st Lt. R. W. Emery, Camp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. Frederick W. Hansen, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. H. A. Jokersat, Ft. Omaha, Nebr., to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. D. Johe, San Francisco, Calif., to Seattle, Wash.
Maj. E. I. Long, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. J. B. Key, Dallas, Tex., to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. J. M. Hicks, Oakland, Calif., to 7th Sv C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Capt. G. H. Wise, Camp Wolters, Tex., to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. J. R. Young, Dallas, Texas to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. William Waddell, Dallas, Texas to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. R. S. Russ, Ft. Omaha, Nebr., to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. Ervin V. Blume, Camp Chaffee, Ark., to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. John Miliken, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Kansas City, Mo.
Capt. Hugh M. Phillips, Baltimore, Md., to Ft. Myer, Va.
Capt. M. I. Thiele, Trinidad, Colo., to Kansas City, Mo.
SANITARY CORPS
1st Lt. J. Meltes, Camp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
Capt. H. S. McGuire, Camp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
1st Lt. L. H. Schuyler, Camp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
ARMY NURSE CORPS
1st Lt. Susan H. Vandervort,
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Capt. C. A. Wilkerson, Wash., D. C., to ASF Tug C, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.
Capt. F. W. Hanum, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Mich. Col. of M&T, Houghton, Mich.
Lt. Col. H. S. Skidmore, Cp Claiborne, La., to ODP&O, ASF, Wash., D. C.
Maj. C. V. Klefer, Cp Lockett, Calif., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Col. C. R. Broshous, Governors Is., N. Y., to Control Div., ASF, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. L. J. Reed, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Planning Div., ASF, Wash., D. C.
Maj. L. C. Pittman, Camp Beale, Calif., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Lt. Col. J. J. Danis, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Hq ASF, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. W. J. Pulaski, Camp Campbell, Ky., to AGO, Wash., D. C.
Capt. B. C. Hyass, Memphis, Tenn., to Hq 5 Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Capt. H. E. Turner, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Hq ASF, Wash., D. C.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT
Lt. Col. L. A. McQuown, Charlottesville, Va., to WDPC, Ft. Dix, N. J.
Capt. A. V. Norton, St. Louis, Mo., to Reg. & Stock Cont. Div., ASF, Wash., D. C.
Maj. C. E. Doerler, Camp Chaffee, Ark., to Hq ASF, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. E. J. Burton, Stockton, Calif., to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
SIGNAL CORPS
Capt. C. W. Smith, Cp Campbell, Ky., to 7 Sv C, Cp Crowder, Mo.
Capt. J. Plaurki, Cp Ritchie, Md., to Percy Jines HC, Battle Creek, Mich.
Capt. F. T. Shinn, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Army Sec. Agency, Arlington, Va.
Capt. H. A. Stiff, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

1st Lt. A. D. Mandel, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 1 Sv C, Boston.
Capt. Hugh Reynolds, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
2nd Lt. S. G. Schoenbrod, Philadelphia to AGO, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. R. P. Garry, Monterey, Calif., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. J. W. Witt, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. A. T. Cox, Camp Sibert, Ala., to Birmingham GH, Van Nuys, Calif.
1st Lt. R. L. Price, Monterey, Calif., to Ft. Riley, Kan.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
Capt. Paul E. Yerkes, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to ASF 4300 Goodfellow Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Capt. A. H. Schafer, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Camp Atterbury, Ind.
2nd Lt. E. H. Ford, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Douglas, Utah.
Maj. G. C. Foutch, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Camp Blanding, Fla.
2nd Lt. R. C. Shriver, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Camp Atterbury, Ind.
1st Lt. L. C. Dobrinski, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
2nd Lt. J. C. Buckley, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Camp Beale, Calif.
1st Lt. F. O. Bremer, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Dix, N. J.
Capt. R. R. Ramirez, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. R. W. Fischer, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Camp Beale, Calif.
Maj. K. K. Fossum, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
Capt. W. E. Vidlock, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to FOUA, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. J. E. Hughes, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to ASF, 4300 Goodfellow Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Capt. Leo H. Malley, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq EDC, Governors Is., N. Y.
Col. L. R. Watrous, Jr., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
1st Lt. C. E. Gaines, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to ASF Tug Center, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Maj. C. T. Hathaway, Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.
Capt. David L. Evans, Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.
2nd Lt. D. F. Reynolds, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
Maj. E. L. Franzen, Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.
Capt. Robert J. Kight, Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.
Lt. Col. J. G. Kellogg Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.
Maj. Gilbert W. Neill, Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.
1st Lt. Marvin K. Hinstorff, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, WDPC, Cp Atterbury, Ind.
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Capt. D. D. Niedhammer, Camp Edwards,
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(Continued from Preceding Page)

Mass., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. B. E. Parent, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. M. M. Cogan, Brooklyn, N. Y. to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Capt. W. B. O'Toole, Ft. Mason, Calif. to Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. H. L. Heide, New York to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Capt. J. J. Roche, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. to Hq 1 Sv C, Boston.
Capt. J. W. Miller, Camp Crowder, Mo. to BNPE, Boston, Mass.
Maj. Elbert L. Atkinson, Camp Crowder to 2000th AAF Base, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Capt. Jerome P. Czyszyn, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark. to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. R. D. Borgaard, 7th Sv C, to BNPE, Boston, Mass.
Capt. J. M. Bellan, Ft. Riley, Kans. to BNPE, Boston, Mass.
Capt. Otis J. Wynne, Brooklyn, N. Y. to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Capt. R. O. Burford, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Ft. Benning, Ga.
1st Lt. H. J. Rosenthal, Buckley Fld., Colo. to AGO, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. H. C. Joyner, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. to Sch. Mil. Govt. Charlottesville, Va.
Lt. Col. Wm. A. Johnson, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. to Hq ASF, Wash., D. C.
Capt. Edward Patensky, Pine Bluff, Ark. to Recruiting Dist., Little Rock, Ark.
1st Lt. George Wetzler, Buckley Fld., Colo. to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
Capt. W. H. Estey, Camp Shelby, Miss. to Edgewood Ars., Md.
Capt. Alfred E. Isch, Camp Shelby, Miss. to Edgewood Ars., Md.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

Maj. J. K. Goldberg, Camp Plaucha, La. to Camp Lee, Va.
Maj. B. E. Cook, Montgomery, Ala. to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
Capt. L. I. Abrams, Frederick, Md. to ASF, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. J. I. Whyte, Montgomery, Ala. to S. P. C., Seattle, Wash.
Maj. T. G. Williams, Washington, D. C. to Finney GH, Thomasville, Ga.
Capt. D. A. Stacey, Montgomery, Ala. to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.

2nd Lt. R. G. Bath, Montgomery, Ala. to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
2nd Lt. Leonard Ross, Montgomery, Ala. to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
Lt. Col. L. M. Rudy, Montgomery, Ala. to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
Capt. V. E. Bull, Salt Lake City, Utah to Torney GH, Palm Springs, Calif.
2nd Lt. B. N. Osterhout, Montgomery, Ala. to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
1st Lt. N. A. Septimus, Montgomery, Ala. to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
1st Lt. W. H. Hoover, Montgomery, Ala. to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
1st Lt. J. W. Clark, Montgomery, Ala. to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.
Capt. A. E. DeRichon, Wilmington, Calif. to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
Capt. R. L. Bishop, Ft. Mason, Calif. to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.
Capt. C. J. Watkins, Washington, D. C. to Sta. Hosp., Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Maj. R. R. Blunt, New York to Marietta (Pa.) TC Depot.
Maj. Norman A. Brown, New York to Marietta (Pa.) TC Depot.
Capt. J. M. Bechtel, Montgomery, Ala. to Marietta (Pa.) TC Depot.
1st Lt. R. J. Coughlan, New York to Marietta (Pa.) TC Depot.
1st Lt. L. W. Dennins, New York to Marietta (Pa.) TC Depot.
Capt. Leo E. Vallante, Jersey City, N. J. to OCT, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. R. C. Holcombe, New York to OCT, Wash., D. C.

Following officers transferred from Montgomery (Ala.) TC Depot to Marietta (Pa.) TC Depot:

Capt. James W. Brasie.
Maj. Frank T. Fisher.
Capt. George W. Meyer.
Capt. Francis A. Roederer.
Capt. Robert M. Cotter.
Capt. Oscar Hinkle.
Capt. Samuel T. Lemer.
Capt. William D. Smith.
Capt. John J. Conroy.
1st Lt. Milton A. Feury.
1st Lt. Sylvan E. Ives.
1st Lt. Norman E. Kreider.
1st Lt. Robert F. Laudweln.
1st Lt. Paul S. McFarlane.
1st Lt. Henry Present.
1st Lt. Oscar Reich.
2nd Lt. Buck Bratcher.
2nd Lt. Hymen J. Foreman.
2nd Lt. Robert M. Brawlick.
2nd Lt. Francis P. O'Connor.
2nd Lt. John B. Slusser.
Maj. David J. Butties.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

Maj. G. R. O'Melveny, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif. to MP Det. Dist. No. 1, Nashville, Tenn.
1st Lt. S. J. Sevrn, Ft. Belvoir, Va. to 728 MPBn., Camp River Rouge Park, La.
Lt. Col. Guy F. Dillard, Camp Claiborne, La., to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.
Capt. Geo. Newbert, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. to Camp Atterbury, Ind.
1st Lt. R. B. Dickson, Camp Polk, La. to AGO, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. Howard Caplin, Ft. Lewis, Wash. to AGO, Wash., D. C.

CAVALRY

Col. A. H. Truxes, Ft. Riley, Kan. to Hist. Sec. Army War College, Wash., D. C.
Capt. Walter H. Rapp, Washington, D. C. to PMGO 50 Broadway, New York.
1st Lt. A. F. Harter, Ft. Riley, Kan. to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. R. O. Bergnitz, New York, N. Y. to 701 MPBn., Ft. Belvoir, Va.
1st Lt. J. J. Naples, Denver, Colo. to U. S. Disciplinary Bks., Pine Camp, N. Y.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Maj. T. M. Petty, Washington, D. C. to FARTC, Ft. Sill, Okla.
Maj. L. A. Landom, Ft. Bragg, N. C. to Hq SS System, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. J. E. Wadsworth, Ft. Sill, Okla., Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
1st Lt. E. T. York, Jr., Camp Bowie, Tex. to FARTC, Ft. Sill, Okla.
Col. W. R. Grove, Jr., Ft. McPherson, Ga. to CandGS Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
Col. M. E. Scott, Eugene, Oregon to Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.
Lt. Col. C. G. Duffy, Camp Hood, Tex. to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.
Maj. W. P. Shelley, Tallahassee, Fla. to FARTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Capt. N. S. P. Stitt, Pikesville, Md. to Hq 3 Sv C, Baltimore.

Col. H. W. Wilkinson, Rome Ga. to Hq 3 Sv C, Baltimore.
1st Lt. W. J. McCullough, Ft. Jackson, S. C. to Hq 5 Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Lt. Col. C. H. Quillen, Miami, Fla. to OCoFS, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. J. S. Oppenheimer, Richmond, Va. to Hq MDW, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. H. P. Balif, San Francisco to Ft. Sill, Okla.
Lt. Col. G. C. Lothrop, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. to Hq Fourth Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Maj. W. H. Smith, Camp Ritchie, Md. to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.

INFANTRY

Col. L. A. Bessette, Camp Croft, S. C. to Hq 3 Sv C, Baltimore.
Lt. Col. F. T. Murphy, Ft. Jackson, S. C. to State Dept., Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. R. P. Lapham, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. to OCoFS, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. W. I. Russell, Ft. McClellan, Ala. to H MDW, Wash., D. C.
Capt. J. H. Starkey, Washington, D. C. to Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Capt. C. F. Maxwell, Washington, D. C. to Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Capt. J. H. Allison, Washington, D. C. to Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Capt. E. J. Andersen, Washington, D. C. to Ft. McClellan, Ala.
1st Lt. E. H. Blackburn, Pittsburgh, Pa. to Pa. State College, Pa.
1st Lt. E. S. Taylor, Camp Crowder, Mo. to Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va.
1st Lt. Jack O. Nutter, Camp Wheeler, Ga. to Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va.
Col. E. J. O'Neil, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. to OCoFS, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. R. W. Fitzhugh, Washington, D. C. to Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Capt. L. W. Manning, Camp Fanning, Tex. to Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Capt. Don R. Hichman, Salina, Utah to Reno High School, Reno, Nev.
1st Lt. C. W. Parks, Ft. Taylor, Fla. to Ft. McClellan, Ala.
1st Lt. L. F. Gorman, Camp Fanning, Tex. to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. J. R. Kimbrell, Ft. Benning, Ga. to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
1st Lt. J. W. Keer, Camp Shelby, Miss. to Camp Atterbury, Ind.
Capt. Merlin H. Parson, Ft. Bragg, N. C. to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Col. J. H. Roosma, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Lt. Col. J. C. Cross, Hope, Ark. to ASF, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. R. F. Solter, Camp Lee, Va. to Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va.
Maj. C. P. Ireland, Camp Carson, Colo. to University of S. D., Vermillion, S. D.
1st Lt. T. H. Nipps, Camp Blanding, Fla. to 2d Sv C, Ft. Dix, N. J.
Maj. L. A. Winkle, Santa Ana, Calif. to Hq AAF Tng Cnd, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Lt. Col. R. E. Curtiss, Ft. Bragg, N. C. to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.
Capt. J. P. Greene, Camp Blanding, Fla. to Inf. Repl. Pool, Ft. Benning, Ga.
2nd Lt. J. R. Jordan, Camp Lee, Va. to 1st Sv C, Camp Edwards, Mass.
Maj. T. C. Cassidy, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark. to Sp Services Div., WD, New York City.
Capt. J. P. Miley, Ft. McClellan, Ala. to Jagd JAJ Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.

AIR CORPS

2nd Lt. E. A. Roper, Washington, D. C. to 330 AAF BU, Dyersburg, Tenn.
Lt. Col. W. W. Wilcox, Yuma, Ariz. to O Joint C of S, Wash., D. C.
Capt. J. K. Stein, Buckley Fld., Colo. to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.
Maj. H. C. Hand, New York to OCoFS Wash., D. C.

Capt. Frank J. Havlicek, Camp Locket, Calif. 1050 AAF BU, Kearns, Utah.
2nd Lt. G. F. Vlides, Chatham Fld., Ga. to Amherst (Mass.), College.
Col. J. H. Coughlin, Warren, Ariz. to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.
Capt. Sweetser Linthicum, Greensboro, N. C. to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.
Capt. Nathan Smith, New York, N. Y. to OCoFS, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. H. G. Bartels, Sioux City, Iowa to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.
2nd Lt. D. C. Brigham, McChord Fld., Wash. to 139 AAF BU, Shaw Fld., S. C.
2nd Lt. J. W. Barmore, McChord Fld., Wash. to 139 AAF BU, Shaw Fld., S. C.
Maj. L. V. Stanley, Ft. McPherson, Ga. to 3630 AAF BU, Boswell AA Fld., N. M.
Capt. J. G. Barry, Jr., Bryan AA Fld., Tex. to AGO AGO, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. B. Diehl, Ft. Hayes, Ohio to 5th Sv C, Camp Breckinridge, Ky.

1st Lt. K. P. Moxley, Ellington Fld., Tex. to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.
Maj. I. Rosoff, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. to AAF Air Tech Sv C, Wright Fld., Ohio.
Capt. E. W. Solomon, Lexington, Va. to 9th Sv C, Van Nuys, Calif.
Capt. S. Schuman, Wright Fld., Ohio to AGO, Wash., D. C.
Fit. O. E. W. Harris, Framingham, Mass. to 12th AAF Base Unit, Westover Fld., Mass.
2nd Lt. J. A. Kusanicki, Hamilton Fld., Calif. to RS No. 21, Indiantown Gap Mil Res. Pa.
Maj. J. F. Dailey, Washington, D. C. to AAF Center, Orlando Air Base, Fla.
Lt. Col. David W. Wallace, San Antonio, Tex. to OC of S, Wash., D. C.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Capt. T. L. Fox, Washington, D. C. to Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Col. Wm H. Harris, Washington, D. C. to CAC Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.
Capt. J. L. Miller, Jr., Ft. Bliss, Tex. to CAGSS, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
1st Lt. D. W. Thomas, Ft. Douglas, Utah to Mil. Govt. Sch., Charlottesville, Va.
1st Lt. Chas. Weiner, San Francisco to Orlando Air Base, Fla.
Col. T. W. Munford, Ft. Bliss, Tex. to Va. Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg, Va.
Capt. J. W. Symons, San Francisco to Orlando Air Base, Fla.
Capt. M. J. Miniter, Buffalo, N. Y. to Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Maj. J. F. Haley, Ft. Bliss, Tex. to OSW, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. W. G. Fritz, Ft. Bliss, Tex. to OUSU, Wash., D. C.

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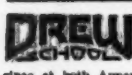
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Lt. Col. C. A. Anderson, Camp Polk, La. to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.
1st Lt. J. H. Fields, Ft. Bliss, Tex. to Orlando Air Base, Fla.

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Capt. Reida Longanecker, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. Vera C. Campbell, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Capt. Helen E. Tait, Ft. Douglas, Utah to TC, SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
2nd Lt. Deborah S. Neustatter, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa to OCOs, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. Verena M. Simpson, Maxwell Fld., Ala. to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2nd Lt. Eulah N. Reece, Brooklyn, N. Y. to Sep. C. Fr., Des Moines, Iowa.
1st Lt. Harriet F. Karpp, Luke Fld., Ariz. to TC, SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
1st Lt. Elma M. Erickson, Bolling Fld., D. C. to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Lt. Elizabeth J. Cooper, Aberdeen, Md. to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Lt. Florence B. Newlen, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa to Camp Blanding, Fla.
1st Lt. Ruth C. Shoemaker, Aberdeen, Md. to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
1st Lt. Sybil J. Sansing, Ft. Bliss, Tex. to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
1st Lt. Anne E. Mihal, Camp Bowie, Tex. to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
2nd Lt. Lucille Clancy, Washington, D. C. to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. Mabel A. Gregg, Granite City, Ill. to Br. Office AGO, 72 Wall St., New York.
1st Lt. Gall E. Tucker, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
1st Lt. Mildred R. Lauster, Washington, D. C. to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Lt. Anna E. Saunders, Washington, D. C. to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Lt. Helen M. Thorum, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
1st Lt. Miriam F. Peckham, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa to Hq 6 Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
1st Lt. Leonora E. Embich, Baltimore, Md. to 3500 AAF BU, St. Louis, Mo.
1st Lt. Alice O. Payne, Toole, Utah to Camp Cooke, Calif.
1st Lt. Mabelle K. Gumm, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. to OQMG, Wash., D. C.
Capt. Clara C. Byrne, Atlanta, Ga. to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
2nd Lt. Gloria H. D. Nelom, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa to Godman Fld., Ky.
1st Lt. Kate M. Lane, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa to Ft. Myer, Va.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Maj. T. B. Pitman, Washington, D. C. to 1 Sv C, Boston.
Capt. G. B. Smith, Camp Campbell, Ky. to Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1st Lt. M. J. Lynch, Brooklyn, N. Y. to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. W. D. Whiteside, Camp Lee, Va. to Hq 6 Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. Geo. J. Trakas, New Orleans, La. to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. Geo. J. Trakas, New Orleans, La. to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Maj. V. J. Curl, Washington, D. C. to Hq 3 Sv C, Baltimore.
1st Lt. Lelroy Haft, San Francisco, Calif. to Orlando Air Base, Fla.
1st Lt. L. B. Grandy, North Cp Hood, Tex. to TC NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2nd D. B. Auffmordt Salt Lake City, Utah to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Nebr.
Capt. F. L. Campbell Waltham, Mass. to 2nd Sv C, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
1st Lt. Joseph F. Fischer, Camp Atterbury, Ind. to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Lt. Col. P. L. Summers, West Hartford, Conn. to Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. G. W. Scapolito, Lexington, Va. to 2d Sv C, Greenhaven, N. Y.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

D. G. Wright, Boston, Mass. to CA H&S Area, Monterey, Calif.
M. Gruber, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind. to 2 Sv C, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
F. J. Schlegel, Newport News, Va. to 5 Sv C, Ft. Knox, Ky.
E. D. Webber, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind. to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
CWO R. J. Duffense, Ft. Adams, R. I. to Rows Wharf, Boston.
CWO W. D. Price, Boston to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WARRANT OFFICERS

WOJG J. J. Norton, Washington, D. C. to Gushing GH, Framingham, Mass.
WOJG S. A. Phillips, Camp Ritchie, Md. to

Welsh Convalescent Hosp., Daytona Beach, Fla.

WOJG B. C. North, Dallas, Tex. to Hq 2 Trans. Z., 25 Broad St., New York.
WOJG R. G. Keebler, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind. to Hq 1 Sv C, Boston.
WOJG B. J. Touger, New Orleans to Hq 2 Trans. Z., 25 Broad St., New York.
WOJG J. B. Wall, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind. to Camp Beale, Calif.
WOJG D. L. Lane, New Orleans to Hq 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
WOJG E. G. Derwin, New Orleans to Hq 2 Trans. Z., 25 Broad St., New York.
WOJG A. B. Whitefield, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind. to Hq 4 Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
WOJG M. P. Mallick, Ft. Mason, Calif. to Camp Crowder, Mo.
WOJG O. V. Beran, Battle Creek, Mich. to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
WOJG I. R. Warshaw, New Orleans to Hq 2 Trans. Z., 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
Following officers relieved assignment Army Chinese Language School, University of California, and reassigned as indicated:

1st Lt. Henry W. F. Chin, AC 2132d AAF Base Unit, Maxwell Fld., Ala.
1st Lt. Nicholas M. Norton, AC 2132d AAF Base Unit, Maxwell Fld., Ala.
1st Lt. Elwyn P. Smith, AC 2132d AAF Base Unit, Maxwell Fld., Ala.
2nd Lt. Herbert L. Brown, AC 2132d AAF Base Unit, Maxwell Fld., Ala.
2nd Lt. Herbert Leong, AC 2132d AAF Base Unit, Maxwell Fld., Ala.
Capt. Stephen A. Cannistra, CE Engr Repl Pool ASF Tag Center, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Capt. John F. Donohue, VC Vet Repl Pool California QM Depot, Oakland, Calif.
1st Lt. Benjamin F. Hoerlein, VC Vet Repl Pool California QM Depot, Oakland, Calif.
1st Lt. Richard G. Jess, Ord Dept Ord Repl Pool Stockton Ord Depot, Stockton, Calif.
2nd Lt. Melvin A. Robinson, Ord Dept Ord Repl Pool Stockton Ord Depot, Stockton, Calif.
2nd Lt. Ralph E. Sexton, Ord Dept Ord Repl Pool Stockton Ord Depot, Stockton, Calif.
2nd Lt. Joseph C. Thom, Sig C Sig C Repl Pool, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
2nd Lt. Edward B. Wisman, Sig C Sig C Repl Pool, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
Maj. Fred G. Denton, Jr., Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
Maj. Woodrow W. Seymour, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
Capt. Charles L. Jones, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
Capt. Ted MacConaghy, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
Capt. Lawrence D. Toolan, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
1st Lt. Hober E. Dean, Jr., Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
1st Lt. Dayton D. DeCourcy, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
1st Lt. Junius F. Guin, Jr., Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
1st Lt. Jeremiah M. Mahon, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
1st Lt. Robert E. Mercer, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
1st Lt. Kenneth W. Seed, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
1st Lt. Theodore W. Shidler, Jr., Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
2nd Lt. George W. Chew, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
2nd Lt. John M. Gesner III, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
2nd Lt. Paul W. Jeans, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
2nd Lt. Roy C. Strom, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
2nd Lt. William S. Young, Inf Inf Repl Pool Inf RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
Capt. Raymond W. Smith, FA FA Repl Pool FARTC, Ft. Sill, Okla.
Capt. Gawk Y. Yee, FA FA Repl Pool FARTC, Ft. Sill, Okla.
Capt. John E. Bird, FA (Armd) Armd Repl Pool Armd RTC, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. Kenneth W. Perry, FA (Armd) Armd Repl Pool Armd RTC, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. Alfred W. Pousard, CAC (HD) HD of Los Angeles, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
Maj. Walter P. Muther, AAF Base Unit, Maxwell Fld., Ala.
Capt. Stanley J. Kukuika, AC AAF Base Unit, Maxwell Fld., Ala.

RETIRED

Col. Richard N. Atwell, Ord. Dept. Act 31 July 1935.
Col. Roland L. Gaugler, Ord. Dept. Act 31 July 1935.
Col. John F. Farnsworth, Inf. Act 31 July 1935.

Col. Donald W. Forbes, DC, Home to await Retirement.

Col. Harry A. Fudge, QMC, Home to await Retirement.
Col. Russell C. Throckmorton, Inf. Home to await Retirement.
Col. Albert H. Peyton, Inf. Home to await Retirement.
1st Lt. Winifred P. Johnson, ANC, Home to await Retirement.
1st Lt. Hilda A. Bradley, ANC, Home to await Retirement.
Col. Leo W. DeRosier, AC, Ret'd. Relieved AD.
Maj. Alan G. Rorick, FA, Ret. for disability.
Col. Grafton S. Kennedy, Ord. Dept. Act 31 July 1935.
Lt. Col. W. G. Hendrickson, Inf. ret'd.
2nd Lt. D. M. J. Funk, ANC, ret'd. PD.
1st Lt. V. B. Pearce, ANC, ret'd.
Lt. Col. B. Childs, Inf., ret'd. upon own application.
Col. F. C. Shaffer (Lt. Col.) OD, ret'd. upon own app.
Col. O. G. Pitz, CAC, ret'd. Stat. age.

RESIGNED

Maj. J. O. Frazier (1st Lt.) Inf.
CHANGE OF NAME
2nd Lt. Doris J. Legg, ANC to Doris Legg Schacht.
2nd Lt. Joseph F. Muszalski, ANC to Joseph F. Mensel.
2nd Lt. Edward J. Przytulka, AC to Edward J. Pastula.
2nd Lt. Shirley Mae Riddell, ANC to Shirley Riddell Clawson.
2nd Lt. Inez Joy Rounds, ANC to Inez Rounds Wittlinger.
2nd Lt. Anne Turner Von Stettin, ANC to Anne Geneva Turner.
1st Lt. Dorcas M. Bingham, ANC to Dorcas Bingham Wilson.
1st Lt. Helen M. Castle, PT to Helen Castle Dupuy.
1st Lt. Joseph Karopczyc, AC to Joseph Karol.
1st Lt. Kathleen L. Wilkinson, ANC to Kathleen Wilkinson Kirby.
2nd Lt. Margaret M. Bjork, ANC to Margaret M. Swenson.
2nd Lt. Olive S. Gomez, ANC to Olive S. Bouwama.
2nd Lt. Rachel H. Green, ANC to Rachel G. Pelkey.
2nd Lt. Erna D. Helmann, ANC to Erna D. Boals.
2nd Lt. Mary H. Intini, ANC to Mary H. Adair.

ENLISTED MEN RETIRED

M. Sgt. Thos. B. Buckingham, AAF.
M. Sgt. Henry P. Buckley, QMC.
M. Sgt. S. F. Chappell, QMC.
1st Sgt. Burney Burnett, Inf.

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T/4 Ralph Clough, CMP.
M. Sgt. D. G. Jackson, Hq. Co. Alaskan Dept.
Sgt. H. J. Haywood, Inf.
M. Sgt. B. O. Craft, AAF.
M. Sgt. W. J. Childers, MD.
T. Sgt. S. L. Clark, ASF Band Camp Ross, Calif.
T/4 Alfred Charette, MD.
M. Sgt. E. J. Place, Ret. Rel. AD.

Gen. Somervell's Report

(Following is the conclusion from last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the text of the report of General Brehon Somervell, commanding general Army Service Forces):

SIGNAL CORPS

In order to maintain by far the largest and most versatile communication system ever devised the Signal Corps procured more than 6½ billion dollars of equipment from July 1940 to V-J Day. The volume and types of communications necessary to carry on global war demanded inventions which in themselves compressed possible decades of radio research into a few years.

Best known of all Signal Corps equipment is radar. Army and Navy, British and American scientists and American industry working closely with the Signal Corps share the credit for its success. Radar research produced warning equipment against approaching planes, searchlight control, bombing through overcast and means for identifying friendly and enemy forces for both ground and air use. Radar fire control of anti-aircraft weapons proved most effective for directing gun fire against the V-1 robot bomb. It was also used for close support bombing missions and for fighter direction against enemy aircraft. Airborne search radar was a major factor in combating the submarine menace and toward the end of the war new developments included means of locating enemy mortars and rocket launchers through radar.

Navigational uses of radar during the war, for directing aircraft to predetermined locations and bringing aircraft from the air to landing fields and to the actual landing in zero visibility undoubtedly will become standard equipment in post-war aircraft.

While commercial frequency modulation radio sending and receiving stations had been chiefly experimental before the war, Signal Corps made full use of this means of (Please turn to Page 414)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** The conferences in Washington this week of President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain, and Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada, resulted in decisions promising of advance toward settlements of problems perilous to world peace. The first of these decisions called for the setting up of a commission by and under the United Nations Organization, the Assembly of which will meet in January, authorized to prepare recommendations to that Agency covering international exchange of basic scientific information, control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes, elimination from national armaments of all atomic and other mass destroying weapons, and adoption of inspection and other means to prevent violations and evasions of this requirement. Thus the three leaders gave implementation to the United Nations Organization through the assignment to it of a specific task, which falls within the Charter provision relating to the regulation of armaments.

Another decision resulting from the conference, was the creation of a Fact Finding Commission to investigate the problem of Palestine and the immigration of homeless European Jews, an act which, acceptable to the Arab world, aroused the ire of the Zionists who knowing of numerous past inquiries, regarded it as another method to delay the creation of a Jewish State, and anticipated that the next step would be to refer the problem to the United Nations Organization for solution, which would mean only further delay. Discussed also were the problems relating to the occupation of Japan, the replacement of military by civilian control in Germany, the civil war in China and the revolt in the Dutch East Indies, and, of prime interest to Britain, the size and character of the loan we shall grant to her and the concessions which in return she will make in the matter of British Imperial preference tariffs and the sterling bloc. Dominating the entire negotiations was the desire to create a situation which will bring about whole hearted collaboration by the Soviet Government in the solutions of the problems which intimately concern it.

In his speech on 6 November, Foreign Commissar Molotov warned that the discovery of atomic energy should not encourage a propensity to exploit the discovery in the play of forces in international policy, or an attitude of complacency as regards the future of the peace loving nations. This warning did not stop the conferees from determining to deny the spreading of the specialized information regarding the practical application of atomic energy. However, the way was opened for Russia to obtain this information. That way was through her grant of information on a reciprocal basis, and the appointment of the Commission by the United Nations Organization charged specifically with the duties enumerated above. Noticeably, the Communiqué declared that the work of the commission should proceed by stages, and the first stage relates to an agreement for the exchange of scientific information. In other words, the Anglo-American powers will not reveal its know-how procedure on the manufacture of the atomic bomb unless and until Russia reciprocates.

Testifying before the House Military Committee this week General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower was questioned by a member as to the likelihood of a future war between the United States and Russia. The Russians, General Eisenhower said, would have nothing to gain from such a war. Nothing guides Russian policy so much as a desire for friendship with the United States, he added.

Since it would be helpful to all the peace settlements, the Conferees would welcome another meeting with Generalissimo Stalin. But the reports persist that the state of health of that official is too precarious for him to engage in negotiations. This was another reason why the heads of the American, British and Canadian Governments determined to seek to vitalize promptly the United Nations Organization. Under the provisions of its Charters, it is believed there could be composed many of the disputes now seriously irritating the Big Three relations with which a successor to Stalin would not be as familiar.

It develops this week that the establishment of zones of interest amongst the Powers in the Far East for the immediate Post-war period, accords with a decision reached on the military level by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and conveyed to Russia. This explains the temporary presence of our Marines in North China, and our hands-off policy in the Indonesian revolt. The Treaty reached on 27 August by Russia and the Chung King Government reveals why the latter was able to land its troops in Manchuria to battle with the so-called Chinese Communists who have moved into that Province. The Combined Chiefs of Staff assigned to Great Britain the responsibility of accepting the surrender of the Japanese in Burma, Thai, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, and to Australia and New Zealand that of the beaten forces in Borneo, the Celebes and Papua. To the United States was allocated the performance of this task in the Philippines, Japan, North China and southern Korea, and to Russia that in Manchuria and northern Korea.

In the circumstances we have confined our official interest in the Indonesian uprising to a requirement that the British and Dutch shall remove our insignia from lend-lease military equipment they are using against the natives. Once the rebellion there is quelled, Britain will withdraw, and the Dutch will regain their sovereignty over this rich region. The American planes turned over to the Chung King Government under lend-lease are operated by the Chinese. Tanks also have been provided to that Government. We are continuing to proceed with our plans to withdraw our Marines from North China. Minor and regrettable clashes have occurred with the so-called Chinese Communists, but Lt. General Wedemeyer is acting with the greatest caution, and our men are operating only in self-defense. While we are bound by our support of Chiang-Kai-Shek to give him certain assistance, such for example as material available under lend-lease shipments, transfer of his troops to Manchuria, seizure of Japanese, and the like, the President does not propose to have the United States embroiled in a civil war in China or any place else. This determination prompted the order for the Marines to evacuate North China.

Negotiations with Russia over the control of Japan continue, but with Moscow insisting upon a control council at General MacArthur's elbow in Tokyo and with decisions reached by unanimous vote—a condition that would give Russia veto power. In the face of General MacArthur's exceptionally successful record as administrator, our opposition to any plan such as this that would tear the ground from under his feet, is understandable. American public opinion certainly would react vigorously against any undermining of his authority. The negotiations with Russia are continuing and the Far Eastern Advisory Commission is going through time-consuming motions pending the outcome. While we will agree to both the Advisory Commission and a Control Council sitting in Tokyo, we will refuse to make of the control situa-

tion in Japan a duplicate of the sorry mess in Germany. Mr. Byron Price, former director of Censorship, who was sent to Germany to investigate the situation there, places a share for that mess upon France, with the machinery at Berlin clogged as a result of the unanimity rule, and a bitter winter approaching. General Eisenhower is urging in his present visit to Washington the prompt transfer of administration in the American zone from military to civilian hands. But this will not avert disaster during the cold weather, or possibly the complete collapse of our program in Germany on the economic level. Therefore the urgent recommendation of the President that Congress grant another relief appropriation.

In his address to Congress, Prime Minister Attlee sought to eradicate American fears that his Government would take radical steps for the socialization of the United Kingdom. His more concrete objective was to attain to as great a degree as possible an over-all working arrangement with the United States in the field of world trade and finance. Some of his achievements will be represented and reflected in the Anglo-American loan and trade agreement on which the finishing touches were put during his presence in Washington, which must run the gauntlet of Congress before being finally adopted. It is to be taken for granted that the conversations at the White House went into more refinements than it is desirable to represent in the formal agreement, for the subject is complicated, and important political results flow from economic levels. Britain needs our support, yet she has asked for a loan while feeling compelled to compete with us for world trade and reluctant to scale down her empire preferences, moreover she would be glad for us to withdraw from India, Siam, the Middle East and other areas where backward peoples in the past have accepted her without question as the ruler of the world and now through seeing Americans have found that this is not exactly the case.

► **ARMY GROUND FORCES.** For his brilliant ability in organizing and establishing efficient public relations and radio transmitting facilities in the European Theater of Operations, Brig. Gen. Tristram Tupper of Warrenton, Va., was presented the Distinguished Service Medal in ceremonies at the Pentagon during the past week.

Officers assigned to this headquarters recently include Brig. Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, USA, and Lt. Col. Samuel E. Shoemaker, Inf., Ground Plans Section; Col. Eric D. Porter, Inf., Lt. Col. Albert R. Brownfield, Jr., FA, and Lt. Col. S. Fred Cummings, Jr., Inf., Ground Development Section; Col. Oscar S. Reeder, MC, Ground Medical Section; Col. William D. Maulsby, FA, Ground G-2 Section; Lt. Col. Leroy C. Gilbert, CE, Ground Engineer Section; CWO Peter H. Gleason, AUS, Ground G-4 Section and WO (jg) Robert L. Wiley, AUS, to the Ground Secretariat.

Armored Replacement Training Center—Three officers of the Armored Replacement Training Center, recently were presented medals by Maj. Gen. John S. Wood, Commandant of the ARTC.

Extraordinary heroism in combat has earned the Distinguished Service Cross for 2nd Lt. Robert L. Westbrook of the 13th Mechanized Cavalry Squadron. The Bronze Star Medal was awarded to 2nd Lt. George L. Durgin of the 2nd Battalion, for outstanding performance of duty while a prisoner of Germany, and Capt. Robert J. Bird, now attached to the 13th Mechanized Cavalry Squadron, received the Legion of Merit "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services."

Double honors were captured in the recent Fort Knox officers' tennis tournament by Capt. Lewis G. Wetherell, aide-de-camp to Gen. Wood. Capt. Wetherell, former national intercollegiate doubles champion and later tennis instructor at the exclusive Racquet Club in Palm Springs, Calif., took two straight sets from Lt. Col. Stanley Malless of the Armored School Gunnery Department and teamed with Gen. Wood to win the doubles championship from Col. Malless and Capt. George H. Imorde.

The 19th Cavalry Training Squadron, Mechanized, has been activated in the ARTC, being the second squadron to be activated there in recent weeks. The other squadron, now having five troops, is the 13th, commanded by Lt. Col. Glen L. Schmidt.

Armored School—Appointment of Lt. Col. William L. Wells as Historical Officer has been announced by Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, Commandant. Col. Wells was overseas 14 months with the 1st Armored Division, commanding the 3rd Battalion of the 6th Armored Infantry Regiment in the North African campaign.

Officers recently assigned include the following: Lt. Col. Hibbard Richter and 2nd Lt. Arthur O. Maharaj, Jr., Staff Judge Advocate Section; Lt. Col. Clyde L. Layne, Lt. Col. Arthur L. West and Lt. Col. Garrett Fonda, all of the S-5 Section; Maj. Neal A. Hollenbeck, 1st Lt. Bowman O. Barlow and CWO Marcus M. Johnson, all of the S-4 Section; 1st Lt. Calvin G. Shaw, Postal Officer; CWO Bert A. Boyer and CWO Boice R. Kizer, Adjutant Section; Capt. George A. Barnard and 1st Lt. Guy S. Garth, Communication Department; Capt. Steve McGill; Capt. James J. Cortez, and Capt. John B. Tucker, Wheeled Vehicle Department; Capt. William A. Shaddean, 1st Lt. Lee H. Burns, 1st Lt. William F. Kingry, all of the Tactics Department; 1st Lt. Irvin L. McAllister and 1st Lt. Joseph M. Adams, Jr., Gunnery Department; 1st Lts. John W. Killigrew, Thomas N. Yancey, Rupert E. Van Horn and Henry B. Clagett, Jr., and 2nd Lt. Leonard E. Hammer, of School Troops, and 2nd Lt. Charles F. Walker, Training Group.

Antiaircraft Artillery Replacement Training Center—The Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center recently was inspected by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, and several officers who accompanied Gen. Devers on his first visit to Fort Bliss installations since he assumed command.

Gen. Devers' inspection party included Maj. Gen. L. E. Oliver, Maj. Gen. V. T. Wyman, Col. A. Graham, Col. T. J. Bush, Col. L. R. Moses, Col. H. S. Renshaw, and Capt. T. E. Drumm. They were met at nearby Biggs Field by Brig. Gen. Harry F. Meyers, Commanding General of the AARTC and other commanders of Fort Bliss installations. The visit included an inspection of AARTC units and a review of AARTC troops while accompanied by Gen. Meyers.

Before leaving Fort Bliss, Gen. Devers and his party were given a reception at the Fort Bliss Officers' Club at which time Gen. Meyers introduced officers of his command.

Regular Army enlistments are being taken in the AARTC Recruiting Office at a steadily increasing rate, and now average between 30 and 40 daily. A large percentage of new Regular Army enlistees are trainees from the Replacement Training Center.

Since activation of new training battalions recently—53rd, 57th, 58th, and 59th—a second Group headquarters has been established. The Groups are numbered 11th and 12th, respectively.

Field Artillery School—Maj. Gen. Isaac D. White, Commandant of the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans., Col. Vennard Wilson, Assistant Commandant of the Cavalry School and Col. Charles J. Hoy, Director of Training at the Cavalry School, stopped at Fort Sill briefly and were guests of Maj. Gen. Louis E. Hibbs, Commandant of the Field Artillery School, at a luncheon in the Fort Sill Officers' Mess last week while en route to Headquarters, Replacement and School Command, Birmingham, Ala.

Gen. White and the Cavalry School staff officers landed at Post Field and were joined by Gen. Hibbs, Col. Carl H. Jark, Executive Officer of the Field Artillery School, and Col. Thomas E. deShazo, Assistant Commandant of the Field Artillery School, on

the trip to Birmingham where commandants and staff officers of Army service schools conferred with Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hazlett, Commanding General, Replacement and School Command, and members of his staff.

Appreciation for the "collaboration" of the Field Artillery School in instructing Brazilian Army officers who later saw action with Allied forces in Italy, was voiced this week by Maj. Gen. Joao Batista Mascarenhas de Moraes, Commander of the Brazilian Expeditionary Forces in Italy, in a message to Maj. Gen. Louis E. Hibbs, Commandant of the Field Artillery School.

Col. H. T. Brotherton, Peekskill, N. Y., S-3, Field Artillery School, this week was presented the Bronze Star Medal by Gen. Hibbs. The award was made to Col. Brotherton for performance of duties on the Army Ground Forces Board in the Mediterranean and European Theaters of Operations "which entailed many hardships, required professional judgment of a high order and demanded long hours of study."

Brig. Gen. William W. Ford returned to the Field Artillery School, this week as Director of the Department of Air Training, a post which he held when the department began its first course on 3 Aug. 1942. He succeeds Col. Gordon J. Wolf, head of the department since March 1944, who is leaving for an undisclosed assignment.

Seven months of service as a component of the Field Artillery School Troops ended for the 526th Rocket Field Artillery Battalion this week with an order for inactivation of the unit November 10.

Maj. Walter H. Shealor, Stamford, Conn., this week was named Commanding Officer of Training Detachment No. 2, Field Artillery School Troops. Maj. Shealor relieves Lt. Col. Lester M. Kilgariff, who will leave for an undisclosed assignment.

Infantry—(IRTC, Camp Blanding, Fla.)—Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Black, former commander of the famed 99th (Checkerboard) Infantry Division, has been assigned to this post as Assistant Commanding General of the Infantry Replacement Training Center. Gen. Black commanded artillery units of the 99th during its five months of combat before the end of the war in Europe and was in command of the division after VE Day. He has had over 28 years' continuous service as an officer.

In the first week of its Victory Loan Drive, the Infantry Replacement Training Center here achieved 78.2 per cent of its goal by marking up bond allotments and cash purchases totaling \$93,793 on a quota of \$120,000.

Applications for enlistment or re-enlistment in the Regular Army passed the 3,200 mark this week at the Infantry Replacement Training Center here. Enlistment of over 2,000 has already been completed, and others are being processed at a rate of nearly 300 a day.

III Corps—Presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to Brig. Gen. Paul V. Kane, Corps Artillery Commander, and the Legion of Merit to Col. Vonna F. Burger, Assistant Corps Artillery Officer, was made last week by Mr. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Commanding General of the III Corps, at Camp Polk, La.

The following officers reported for duty at III Corps Headquarters recently: Col. Boyce M. James, QMC; Col. John D. Cole, CE; Maj. Victor D. Smith, AGD; Capt. Metcalf Hatfield, MAC and Capt. William H. Petty, Jr., FA.

Capt. William O. Good, MC, has been assigned to Headquarters of the Eighth Service Command.

First Army—Many new officers are appearing in key positions in the headquarters staff of Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army as the famed fighting unit swings into its peacetime mission of administering and training Ground Force units along the eastern and southeastern seaboard.

Highest ranking officer discharged is Brig. Gen. Robert W. Wilson who served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, throughout the First's European campaign.

General Wilson accompanied the First Army's advance party to the Philippines to prepare for the redeployment to the Pacific area and returned after the cessation of hostilities. Col. Samuel L. Myers has been appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, replacing Gen. Wilson.

Other staff officers who have received discharges are Col. Hamilton H. Kellogg, senior Chaplain; Col. George C. McKinley, Commanding Officer Special Troops; Majors William C. Sylvan and Francis G. Smith, Jr., Aides to Gen. Hodges; and Capt. William E. Smith, Aide to Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, Chief of Staff.

Officers who have been transferred from First Army Headquarters include Col. Benjamin A. Dickson, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, who has retired; Col. Leslie D. Carter, who replaced Col. Dickson, to Puerto Rico; Col. Damon M. Gunn, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, to Civil Affairs Holding and Staging Area, Presidio, Calif.; Col. Robert S. Nourse, Adjutant General, Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.; Col. Peter C. Hains, III, Armored Officer, to War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C.; Col. William A. Carter, Jr., Army Engineer, to the Engineer Board, Fort Belvoir, Va.; Col. Grover A. Summa, Finance Officer to Office of the Fiscal Director, ASF, Washington, D. C.; Col. Rosser L. Hunter, Inspector General, to Office of Inspector General, Washington, D. C.; Col. Ernest M. Brannon, Staff Judge Advocate, to the Office of Procurement, JA, ASF, Washington, D. C.; Col. J. B. Medaris, Ordnance Officer, to Fifth Service Command, Columbus, O.; Col. William May Special Service Officer, to the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Maj. Adelbert T. Zwink, aide to Gen. Hodges, to 1596 AAF, BU, ATC, Wilmington, Del.; Col. William H. S. Wright Provost Marshal, has been assigned to temporary duty at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

As of 1 Nov. the roster of First Army Headquarters Staff reads as follows:

Commanding General, Gen. Hodges; Aides to Commanding General, Capt. Robert T. Larson and Capt. George L. Miller; Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Kean; Aide to Chief of Staff, Capt. Lawrence M. Alexander; Deputy Chief of Staff, Col. Charles F. Williams; Secretary General Staff, Maj. Earl F. Pegram; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Brig. Gen. George A. Miller; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Col. William R. Silvey; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Brig. Gen. Truman C. Thorson; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Col. Samuel L. Meyers; Adjutant General, Col. Raymond Stone, Jr.; Artillery Officer, Brig. Gen. Charles E. Hart; Chaplain, Lt. Col. A. L. McKnight; Chemical Officer, Col. Frederick W. Gerhard; Army Engineer (acting), Col. William W. Ragland; Finance Officer (acting), Maj. LeRoy A. Leger; Headquarters Commandant and Commanding Officer Headquarters Special Troops, Col. Frank J. Caulfield; Inspector General (acting), Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr.; Judge Advocate (acting), Lt. Col. John W. Bonner, Army Surgeon, Brig. Gen. John A. Rogers; Ordnance Officer, Col. Floyd A. Hansen; Provost Marshal (acting), Maj. Fred G. Steiner; Public Relations Officer, Col. Malcolm W. Courser; Quartermaster, Col. Andrew T. McNamara; Signal Officer, Col. Grant A. Williams; Special Service Officer (acting), 1st Lt. Stephen E. Cavin, Jr.

Airborne Center—More than ten per cent of all enlisted men in the Airborne Center training detachment have reenlisted in the Regular Army.

Airborne demonstrations were presented by this headquarters this week at Eglin Field, Fla., and the Army Air Forces Tactical Air Center at Orlando, Fla.

Three teams from this headquarters are currently touring the country presenting Victory Bond shows entitled "Airborne Attack." The presentations are being made in

conjunction with the Troop Carrier Command.

Col. William H. Smith, former Chief of Staff of the Airborne Center, was released from active duty effective 1 Nov.

Lt. Col. Charles C. Caldwell has been transferred from this headquarters to the Berlin District in the European Theater of Operations.

Col. Myron A. Quinto, acting Chief of Staff for the Airborne Center and Lt. Col. John A. Wallace have been awarded the Legion of Merit for meritorious service.

ARMY SERVICE FORCES. Medical Department—A conference on internal medicine was held at Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco, 7 and 8 Nov., under the direction of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hillman, Commanding General of the hospital, and was attended by medical chiefs, consultants, and surgeons of various hospitals and service commands. The Office of The Surgeon General was represented by Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Morgan, Chief Consultant in Medicine, and Maj. Clarence Livingood, Consultant in Dermatology.

Allied prisoners of war, escapees from Japanese prison camps and American pilots who crashed on the Japanese island of Hainan were located and cared for by Army recovery teams and portable surgical hospital units set up for the purpose. The 42nd Portable Surgical Hospital, headed by Capt. Gordon B. Carver, was one of the hospitals which evacuate and care for the allied liberated prisoners.

Maj. Gen. Robert H. Mills, Director, Dental Division, Office of The Surgeon General, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, which was presented by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, for his performance of "exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility." The award was presented at the beginning of a two-day conference of Service Command Dental Surgeons, which was under the direction of General Mills.

The monthly medical meeting of officers residing in the District of Columbia and vicinity will be held in the Red Cross House (enter by north door), Army Medical Center at 2000, 19 Nov. Lt. Col. R. F. Bowers, Chief of the Surgical Service, has prepared the following program: "Amputations of the Thumb," by Major D. B. Slocum; "Lobectomy for Chronic Lung Abscess," by Lt. Col. Brian Blades; "Recto-urethral Fistula," by Lt. Col. Lloyd G. Lewis; "Esophageal Strictures," by Maj. M. G. Lynch, and "Surgical Treatment of Small Bowel Fistulas," by Lt. Col. R. F. Bowers. There will be a presentation of medals by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk.

Ever since the end of October, Tilton General Hospital, commanded by Col. S. Jay Turnbull, MC, has augmented its activities to include the hospitalization of a limited number of Veterans Administration patients in order to relieve the overcrowded facilities elsewhere in the general area.

Ordnance Department—The humming war-time activities of the Mt. Rainier Ordnance Service Command shop at Tacoma, Wash., were virtually silenced early this month as the Army's reconversion program for peacetime operations moved another step toward final accomplishment.

Although the stepped-up production necessary to meet the demands of war years have been drastically curtailed, the ordnance shop will continue to operate on a lesser scale under the jurisdiction of the commanding general of Fort Lewis.

The shop, one of the largest and best equipped automotive plants in the nation, was established 4 May, 1942, and when ordered deactivated by Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd, commanding general of the Ninth Service Command, was valued in excess of \$2,750,000.

Signal Corps—Recent designations in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include Lt. Col. John C. Macarow as Director, Requirements Division, and Lt. Col. William H. Gaekle as Chief, Supply Control Branch. Other assignments are as follows: Maj. Kenneth S. DuMond and Capt. D. D. Rippeteau to Military Training Branch; Maj. Alton O. McLane to Communications Engineering Branch; Capt. Cecil E. Clements to Publications Branch, and Capt. Robert E. Gaskins to Military Personnel Branch.

Lt. Col. F. H. Menagh, whose Army career was highlighted by his special assignment as signal officer for the Malta conference, has been relieved from active duty with the Army Communications Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, and has resumed his former position as superintendent of telegraph and telephone for the Erie Railroad Company at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Meritorious Service Unit Plaque has been awarded the 1216th SCU, Signal Corps Field Installation, New York City, for superior performance of duty and high standards of discipline and morale. The company is commanded by Maj. Carl P. Zimmerman, Operations Officer under Col. Jay D. B. Lattin, Signal Officer, Second Service Command.

A radio relay communication system which furnished essential telephone and teletypewriter circuits between the 12th Army Group headquarters and the First, Third, Seventh, and Fifteenth Army headquarters in Germany was described by Maj. Gen. William S. Rumbough at a demonstration of the equipment in New York City recently.

General Rumbough, who was Chief Signal Officer, ETO, during the invasion of France and Germany, said that the new radio sets in some respects represent the farthest advances that have been made in the field of communications since Samuel Morse sent the first message over his crude telegraph or since Alexander Graham Bell assembled an apparatus that was able to carry the human voice over wires.

Designated by the Signal Corps as the AN/TRC-6 and referred to by signalmen as "the Sixes" the new equipment is distinguished from other radio relay sets in that transmission is by the "pulse-time-modulation" method. General Rumbough said the circuits in Germany functioned with a high degree of efficiency under conditions that made it impossible to install wire circuits. The system was set up quickly, bringing difficult and enemy-occupied terrain, and it gave dependable communication at a great saving of time, personnel, and materials.

Chemical Warfare Service—Exactly 540 days on the front lines is the record of the 83rd Chemical Mortar Battalion, whose once-roaring 4.2's are now incased in oil and canvas. The 83rd's operations extended over two years, two continents, five countries and six campaigns. During that time it supported 17 Infantry divisions, 3 Armored divisions, 2 Airborne Divisions and numerous task forces, including Rangers and British commandos, and fought under 6 American corps, 1 French corps, 2 American armies and 1 French army. Gela, Salerno, Venafrò, Manturro, Anzio, Southern France, the Vosges, Alsace, Germany and Austria saw, heard and felt their "goon gun" fire. The battalion participated in glider and amphibious assaults. Its members received 350 Purple Hearts and 300 posthumous awards. Ninety-eight per cent of its personnel had more than 85 points when hostilities ceased. The only regret of these Combat Chemics is that they were classed as "service" forces not entitled to wear the combat badge of the infantrymen they fought shoulder to shoulder with.

The 88th Chemical Mortar Battalion and the 91st Chemical Mortar Company fired 11,000 rounds of 4.2 shell in the Okinawa operation. . . In supporting the 7th Infantry

Division and the 6th Marine Division, between 1 April and 22 June 1945, the 91st Chemical Mortar Company expended 27,197 rounds of white phosphorus and 20,019 rounds of high explosive. . . . A commendation by Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepard, commanding the 6th Marine Division, credits the 91st Chemical Mortar Company with "support of the highest order," stating that "its excellent shooting has played an important part in our success." . . . Flamethrowers on Okinawa consumed 3500 barrels of Napalm (jelled gasoline fuel).

CWS units listed in War Department General Orders of 10 Oct. as entitled to battle credits are:

890th Chemical Company, Air Operations—for the Aleutians.
5th Chemical Service Company, Aviation—for the Central Pacific.
91st Chemical Company, Motorized—for the Central Pacific.
Hawalian Chemical Warfare Depot—for the Central Pacific.

Provost Marshal General's Office.—The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, Provost Marshal General of the Army, for an outstanding contribution to the war effort by his supervision of several vital activities.

The citation stated, "He directed the War Department Internal Security Program, which provided security inspections and services for more than sixteen thousand privately operated facilities and War Department installations, and was in charge of the use of troops in domestic emergencies. He was Chairman of the Advisory Board on Fire and Accident Prevention of the Office of the Under Secretary of War and headed the Army Safety Program. Also falling under his control were the Security Intelligence Corps, the Corps of Military Police, and activities concerning prisoners of war, the determination of the loyalty of civilians in prescribed categories, and all intelligence and counterintelligence investigations within the military establishment. He was also responsible for the selection and training of more than six thousand officers for the War Department's Military Government Program. By reason of his unusual ability and attainments, painstaking devotion to the tasks assigned to him and participation in activities related to, but outside the compass of, his assigned duties, General Lerch contributed greatly to the successful prosecution of the war."

Quartermaster Corps.—The transfer of Quartermaster activities pertaining to the administration of textile and clothing contracts this week noted another step in the expansion of the centralized Army-Navy Purchasing Offices at 111 East 16th Street, New York City.

The move involved the transfer of 50 military and civilian specialists from the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. This staff will take care of the administration of all contracts awarded by the three consolidated Quartermaster commodity sections here: Textiles, Clothing, Knit and Women's Wear. The Quartermaster Legal Branch has also been expanded to assume all claims and appeals now outstanding and to provide supplemental agreements and other legal work, as has the Quartermaster Cost and Price Analysis Branch.

The only purchasing activity remaining at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot is the purchase of miscellaneous items such as insignia, ornaments, chevrons and medals.

The Army-Navy Purchasing Offices, established early this year by the Secretary of the Navy and the Under Secretary of War, is a 12-story centrally located office building dedicated to the joint procurement of Army and Navy supplies.

Present occupants include the Army Quartermaster Purchasing Office, commanded by Col. Thomas W. Jones; the Navy Purchasing Office, Textile Branch, Capt. Marshall V. Tuthill, Officer in Charge. These procurement activities, now operating on a coordinated basis, buy substantially all textiles and clothing used by the services.

The Navy Catalog Office, the New York Quartermaster Price Adjustment Office and Headquarters, Quartermaster Inspection Service, are also located here, as are the New York zone offices of the Contract Termination Branch of the Philadelphia, Chicago and Jeffersonville, Ind., Quartermaster Depots.

Other procurement functions of the Army and Navy will be added from time to time as directed.

Gen. Somervell's Report (Continued from Page 411)

eliminating noise and static. Early adoption of frequency modulation in vehicles, tanks, the walkie-talkie, the handy-talkie and for radio relay use, not only increased the Army's communications facilities but advanced the art and utility of frequency modulation communication by many years.

A streamlined telephone network in the United States, permits rapid coordination of home front war activities. It reaches every corner of the continent and ties together the Army on North America. This domestic system plus an overseas network which reaches every continent ultimately formed the world's largest single communications chain.

Through use of multi-channel and single channel radioteletypewriter systems, it was possible to install an integrated world-wide communications system in which messages could be relayed over radio, landline and submarine cable facilities by means of a perforated tape. Thus a nine-word test message was sent completely around the world in 3½ minutes through four relay stations. War Department stations handled a peak traffic capacity of 50,000,000 words daily.

Signal Corps installed and maintains point-to-point communications along some 100,000 miles of airways operated by Air Transport Command.

Besides transmitting voice and written messages, Signal Corps established a world-wide radiophoto network which made it possible for the American public to follow the course of the war through up-to-the-minute pictures. Seven minutes was the time required to transmit a picture from any war theater to the United States. The first transmission of color photographs from overseas was accomplished by the Signal Corps.

Army Pictorial Service, a division of Signal Corps, produced more than 2700 motion pictures used by the Army Ground Forces and distributed some 302,000 prints of those pic-

tures. These films, used for tactical, technical, strategic, reconnaissance and training purposes supplemented more than 385,000 still pictures taken by Signal Corps cameramen.

Special manufacturing facilities were created to insure rugged, efficient equipment immune to moisture absorption, rough treatment and fungus growth.

Use of ultra high frequencies in radio communications on the battle lines led to the development of types of crystal controlled radios. Quartz crystals were manufactured under a new technique and using a quartz found only in Brazil. Production of the crystals was increased from 200,000 to 2 million per month during the war.

New types of wire capable carrying multiple messages were devised for the hundreds of thousands of miles of land wire used in intra-theater communications systems. New batteries, smaller, of longer service and impervious to weather, also were devised for use in handy talkie radio sets and mine detectors.

Altogether the Signal Corps supervised production of equipment manufactured under 25,000 patents granted government license by industry.

CHEMICAL WARFARE

The principal reason the Axis did not use poison gas against our troops in Europe and the Pacific probably was that they were afraid to. They knew that we were holding in reserve adequate stocks of gas more deadly than anything they themselves possessed. We were ready to use it if the Germans and the Japanese used gas first.

Thus the experimentation and the labor and the cost which our Chemical Warfare Service poured into the creation of new and more terrible gasses was not wasted. They gave security from enemy gas attack.

The Chemical Warfare Service, however, did not content itself with waiting. In addition to gas and devices to combat gas, it developed several of the most potent weapons in the

war. The public little appreciates the vital part played by this quiet service from the beginning to the end.

Among the products of Chemical Warfare, manufactured to a large extent in private industry, was Napalm, the "jelled gasoline" used in most incendiary bombs in the later stages of the war. This not only burns with a fierce white heat, it scatters when exploded from a bomb or shell and clings tightly to anything it touches. It is almost impossible to extinguish. Much of the destruction in German and Japanese cities in the last year of the war was the result of bombs filled with this fuel.

The flame thrower which proved so valuable on Pacific islands against hold-in Japanese also is a product of Chemical Warfare Service. As the war progressed the flame thrower became more and more dependable, more and more deadly, with ever increasing range. The fuel used in the later months of the conflict was Napalm.

Still another product of this service is the smoke and fog generated to cover the movements of our troops on battlefields, to blanket the ground against enemy airplane observation and to permit our own attack against the blinded enemy.

Every member of the Army overseas was equipped with a gas mask and there were large stocks of these masks held ready for troops at home should the need arise. In addition, the Chemical Warfare Service designed the procured gas-proof capes and materials to decontaminate areas which might be subject to gas attacks.

However, there was one small, simple weapon, light enough to be easily transported, simple in construction, which Chemical Warfare designed and put into production on a small scale early in the war. Once used on the front, it proved so effective that every Infantry division, regiment and company demanded it. This was the small mortar which could hurl high explosive shells with deadly accuracy. It could lob a 25-pound shell two and a half miles and drop it neatly into a small radius. Our own men swore by it.

However, it proved to be as unpopular with the enemy as it was appreciated by our own forces and mortar action from our lines usually brought fierce counter measures. The result was that the crews which handled the mortars, men trained in their special tasks by Chemical Warfare Service, suffered as high a casualty rate as any other branch of service.

The mortars fired smoke bombs as well as explosives and naturally could have fired gas shells if that had been necessary. In the latter months of the war they were mounted on landing craft for amphibious assaults.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

No man in the Army has been inducted, trained, sent to battle, wounded, decorated, died or returned to civil life without the knowledge of that military recording angel The Adjutant General. That officer and his staff set down all the facts of all the lives of all our soldiers in his books; he keeps the records and keeps them up to date.

With our Army working and fighting on five continents, the task of keeping these books has become more and more involved and one of the marvels of this war has been the accuracy with which this tedious but most important task has been accomplished.

Among its other duties, the Adjutant General's Office is charged with notifying the next of kin of every soldier who has been killed or wounded. In each case it is essential that all possible information be supplied. In each death report or notification of wounds, meticulous care must be exercised so that the right notification goes to the right place.

So far, notifications of 379,000 deaths have gone out over the signature of The Adjutant General. He has sent 800,000 messages to relatives of missing men, 3,500,000 to the next of kin of those who were wounded. The speed with which this is accomplished, the accuracy, and the personal interest displayed, all have contributed to the public realization that the Army is a very human organization.

Since the Army Postal Service was organized in 1942 as part of the Adjutant General's Office, it has sent 8,000,000,000 pieces of mail to soldiers overseas. This includes 1,500,000,000 V-Mail letters. Money orders from and to soldiers have totalled \$1,500,000,000. Seven routes to a total of 92,000 miles are covered by Army Courier Service which carried 70,000 pieces of classified material monthly.

Two million, eight hundred thousand decorations of all types were processed through the AGO.

Records of 16,500,000 enlisted men and 800,000 officers are kept up to date in the personnel record division.

Some 10,000 letters to and from other government agencies and from civilians are received or answered daily.

Records disposition has been one of the important tasks of the AGO in the past three years. More than a quarter of the 2,500,000 file drawers of records accumulated by the War Department have been retired or destroyed. In five years the program will have been completed and the files will have shrunk to 10 to 15 per cent of their present bulk.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

To the Judge Advocate General, legal ad-

visor to the Secretary of War and the military establishment, went the task of maintaining fair and impartial justice and discipline in the world's mightiest Army—a task requiring the utmost in skill, tact and honesty and one which vitally affects the morale and fighting efficiency of every soldier.

Like civilians, soldiers have many legal problems. To provide them with expert legal advice, the Judge Advocate General established a group of Legal Assistance Officers who, working with the various state bar associations and the American Bar Association, have handled more than six million requests from members of the Army for legal assistance.

The Office of the Judge Advocate General has examined more than 66,000 records of trial by general courts-martial during the past year, to insure that each man received a fair trial; to see that none of his fundamental rights was invaded and that the sentence imposed was within the limits set by law. During that period, an additional 26,000 such records were examined by the overseas offices of the Judge Advocate General.

At the beginning of 1943, the average elapsed time between the date an ASF soldier was placed in arrest and the date he was tried, was 30.8 days. This figure was reduced to 8.6 days by July, 1945. The time of confinement between the date of arrest and action by the fiscal reviewing authority dropped from 79.2 days to 13.4 days.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

The problem of the Information and Education Division is that America today has the world's first literate army. The men in this citizen Army have been accustomed since birth to read what they want to read, to listen to the radio, to say what they please, to get the news each day, to comment on that news freely and without fear. They are accustomed to asking questions of the people they employ to run their government. Blind obedience for obedience sake has ceased to be a virtue in their eyes. . . . They want to know why they are directed to do things. They are intelligent human beings and expect to be treated as such. They make better soldiers than any other men in the world because of these traits of curiosity, imagination and independence.

The Information and Education Division was set up to meet the needs of this new kind of soldier and also to utilize his peculiar skills and accomplishments. The purpose of the division is to make available to all the men in the Army all the information they crave so that they may reach their own conclusions. Its secondary purpose is to give them the opportunity to advance their education when they so desire.

The Army uses those media to which the average American is accustomed. . . . radio, motion pictures, discussion groups, books, magazines. It does not preach, it lays facts on the line and lets the men take up those facts and reach their own conclusions.

Some of the methods of making these facts available are here listed:

Yank. The Army Weekly, edited by and for soldiers has 18 editions with a combined circulation of 2,600,000. The magazine is printed and distributed in every theater and in the Zone of Interior.

The Armed Forces Radio Service carries news, entertainment and educational features by short wave and transportation to American soldiers and sailors everywhere through 231 overseas broadcasting stations and 203 sound installations in hospitals and similar facilities.

Eight editions of Stars and Stripes, the overseas daily, are published in three active theaters.

Armed Forces Institute and the Post Hostilities Education Program are the largest educational enterprise in history. The institute enrolled 800,000 men and women in correspondence courses and supplied materials and texts for off-duty classes to an estimated 2,000,000 more.

The "Why We Fight" films brought home to every inductee the world events which forced America to war.

The weekly mandatory discussion hour for all troops symbolizes the War Department's full acceptance of its responsibility to keep citizen soldiers well informed and mentally alert.

Newsmag keeps soldiers and sailors at home and abroad and workers in war industries up-to-date on the war by a graphic presentation of its program.

A new technique for teaching foreign languages through recordings and phonetic texts make it possible for military personnel to acquire a working knowledge of even the oriental languages in a few weeks.

Camp Newspaper Service brings news, features and cartoons to 3,000 unit soldier newspapers at home and overseas.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Special Services brings the corner drug store, the village pool room, the neighborhood movie house, the lending library, American sports to the training camp and to the front lines. It is a magic carpet on which Hollywood cuties and Broadway stars reach lonely outposts where our men have been working and fighting around the world. It is a bit of Main Street, a spot of Times

(Please turn to Next Page)

Gen. Somervell's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Square, Michigan Boulevard and Hollywood and Vine served up to our soldiers with ice cream and a bottle of Coke. It runs the post exchanges and it coordinates the USO activities everywhere.

As much as possible, it's home away from home. Special Services has nothing to do with training, fighting, on-duty activities. It is there to take up the slack when the fighting stops, when evenings grow lonely, when homesickness begins to bear down on a man. It is all these things and it is big business besides. The gross sales in the Army Post Exchanges of Special Services Division are larger than the sales of our dozen largest retail store chains combined. Lump Sears-Robuck, Montgomery Ward, Macy's and Marshall Field and their annual business cannot begin to touch the sales of more than \$1,000,000,000 across the well-scrubbed counters of the PX.

Post Exchanges sell everything a soldier needs or thinks he needs no matter where he is stationed. Soft drinks, cigarettes, toilet necessities, playing cards, magazines, souvenirs, watches, candy.

It sells at cost. The mark-up is just enough to carry overhead and distribution. One of the problems of PX management is to keep profits down.

American sports have followed the troops wherever they moved on combat missions. Teams, leagues and tournaments in baseball, volleyball, football and other sports were encouraged and supervised by Special Services officers. All equipment is provided by the Army.

The readingest Army in the world last year read more than 62,000,000 Armed Services Editions of popular fiction and non-fiction and a yearly 120,000,000 copies of popular American magazines.

Special Services distributes 35mm timely entertainment motion pictures to troops in the United States at a cost to the men of 15 cents. This is part of the work of Army Motion Picture Service which maintains the largest movie circuit in the world. Another activity of this service is to provide 16mm copies of the latest motion pictures from Hollywood for troops overseas at no cost to the men. An average of three movies a week are shown men in all theaters of operations, many of the films being world premieres.

CHAPLAINS

From induction stations to beaches and jungles, 8,000 Chaplains ministered to the spiritual needs of American soldiers. Before battle and during it, the soldier could turn always to his chaplain for strength and courage, for the Chaplains followed the troops wherever they went. "Tell it to the chaplain" was more than an Army phrase; it was a spiritual and mental safety-valve which kept millions of soldiers at peace with themselves.

In permanent military installations, 1,500 chapels provided places of public worship. Overseas, many thousands of chapels were built by the men themselves, from simple altars in the open to sturdy buildings of oak, teak or mahogany. The Corps of Chaplains distributed throughout the Army 8,000,000 copies of the Protestant Testaments, Jewish Scriptures and the Catholic Version of the New Testament and 1,200,000 hymnals.

The wounded received help and consolation at the battlefield, collecting stations and hospitals; the dead were buried in the cloak of their faiths. Besides acting as advisors on religious matters, the Chaplains advised and assisted the men on personal problems. Living and working with the troops, the Chaplains furnished one of the greatest morale factors in the war.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

One of the most striking changes . . . apparent to the part-time soldier . . . between this war and the last, is the Military Policeman. In this war the Military Police are carefully picked men, chosen less for their physical brawn than for their alertness. They have been schooled not only in the business of being policemen, in traffic control, crime prevention and other police techniques, but in their attitudes.

The Military Policeman in today's Army strives to protect soldiers everywhere from evil influence and from their own folly. Enlisted men have come to recognize this fact; they depend on the MP for advice and for help and protection.

The Corps of Military Police, which is part of the Office of the Provost Marshal General, safeguards supplies, routes traffic, guards prisoners and maintains discipline in the Army throughout the world. In Europe, Military Policemen fought valiantly in the Battle of the Bulge. In Persia they patrolled the railroad and motor route from Gulf ports to

the Russian frontier. They kept traffic rolling in Africa, maintained guard posts on the Stilwell road, served in Panama and Iceland, in London and New Delhi and the Philip-pines. They conducted themselves with credit to the service and to the Uniform.

In July, 1941 the Corps of Military Police consisted of five officers and one civilian. It was a skeleton organization; on its bare bones the Provost Marshal General built a Corps of 200,000 men.

In addition to the handling of prisoners of war overseas, the Corps of Military Police supervised the internment, administration and work of more than 425,000 enemy prisoners in the United States. As many as 95.6 out of each hundred prisoners employable under terms of the Geneva Convention worked for private contractors and in military installations. Collections from contracts under which prisoners worked for private interests totaled \$39,000,000. Use of prisoners in place of civilians or soldiers at military establishments resulted in a government saving of more than \$131,000,000.

Prisoners themselves paid for their own program of re-education, which included distribution of approximately 180,000 books, 500,000 pamphlets and a semi-monthly newspaper with a paid circulation of 35,000.

The Corps of Military Police organized and maintained the Central Prisoner of War Information Bureau required by the Geneva Convention to procure, record and report to the enemy all enemy military and civilian personnel captured or interned. This entailed assembling and transmitting some 1,581,000 names.

Records on more than 125,000 military and civilian personnel captured or interned by enemy powers were kept by the Corps' official Information Bureau. This work included transmittal of a half million letters of notification of internment, change of status reports and messages to and from American prisoners of war.

As part of the task of providing security protection for vital war materials at some 16,000 domestic manufacturing plants, and other facilities, the Corps made technical inspections, fingerprinted 30,000,000 employees, organized nearly 200,000 plant guards as auxiliary military police and established other safeguards to prevent the loss of vital materials by espionage, sabotage or other acts against the conduct of the war.

Since the outset of the war the Corps of Military Police apprehended some 25,000 soldiers absent without leave, investigated more than 52,000 criminal cases involving members of the Army and recovered stolen property valued at \$2,000,000.

The Provost Marshal General's office formulated the basic principles of the military government selection and training program and executed the program.

Throughout the war the Army Safety Program, a Corps of Military Police responsibility, achieved huge savings in man-power both in the Army and among civilians employed by Army Service Forces. The civilian accident rate was reduced 58 percent between 1943 and 1945. Accidents involving men in uniform dropped 30 percent in the same period.

THE SERVICE COMMANDS

The continental United States is divided into nine Service Commands for military administration and control. Except for Air Forces and Defense Command Installations, the Service Commands operate all posts, camps and stations.

They are the housekeepers, the city managers, the police and firemen, the teachers and librarians, the motion picture show operators, the builders and repairmen, the doctors and telephone and telegraph operators, the priests and preachers.

They are the paymasters for the Army within their particular regions. As an example, the Second Service Command pays bills for the Army amounting to \$7,500,000 a year. They operate the Army's courts on their installations, sell insurance and war bonds to Army people, handle salvage of all kinds. They house, clothe and feed military personnel; operate maintenance shops, maneuver areas, printing plants, schools, reception and separation centers, warehouses.

They install coastal defenses, establish industrial scrap disposal areas resulting from contract terminations, distribute blank forms, help state governments fight snow on the

highways and railroads. They assist in the training of state guards; they run schools for cooks and bakers. They furnish heat, light and power to all posts and camps, keep up the sewer systems and pump the water. They receive and process liberated prisoners of war; furnish legal assistance to military personnel and furnish personal affairs guidance. They seize and operate industrial facilities engaged in war work which are tied up by strikes; harvest vital crops when necessary, aid the people of America in times of disaster such as floods, storms and great fires.

They are the Army's contacts with 140,000,000 Americans at home. They have done their work well.

SUPPORT AND COOPERATION

The task of the Army Service Forces would, of course have been impossible without the wise guidance and support which has been forthcoming, particularly in times of stress, from the Secretary of War, the Under Secretary, the Chief of Staff and the members of the General Staff. We are indebted to them for their wise counsel and for the inspiration which their leadership has provided.

The work of the Army Service Forces has impinged on so many fields of activity that the help and cooperation of many agencies has been essential. Both have been furnished us in generous measure. The Navy, the Office of War Mobilization, the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Office of Contract Settlement, the Surplus Property Board, the War Shipping Administration and the Maritime Commission, The Foreign Economic Administration, and the Army and Navy Liquidation Commission have been the principal agencies with whom we have worked most extensively. Throughout the year these and all the other civilian agencies of government with which we had contact have assisted us in the solution of our common problems. The enthusiasm and sincere efforts which all have made to find acceptable solutions to these problems have been of inestimable help and are deeply appreciated.

Industry and labor have always cooperated generously with the Army Service Forces and have furnished their brains and sinew most lavishly in response to the heavy demands that have been placed on them.

Our relations with the Air and Ground Forces, whom we serve, have been particularly intimate and always most gratifying. The degree to which we have been able to supply their needs has been the measure of Army Service Forces success. The fact that they, and our commanders in the field have recognized our difficulties, have assisted us in solving problems, have been generous in their praise of our accomplishments, furnishes us the deepest satisfaction.

THE YEAR AHEAD

The war is won. It remains for ASF to return our forces from overseas, to move the occupational forces into position, to cut and slash its activities to fit reduced requirements, to terminate its manufacturing activities, to dispose of its inventory now made surplus by victory, to carry out the administrative work incident to the discharge of millions, and to

make all the other adjustments necessary in the reduction in Army's strength.

Arrangements have been made both on land and sea for the return of soldiers eligible for discharge, for greatly expanding our facilities in personnel centers for the discharge of soldiers and for handling materiel problems. Cut backs have been effected, the procedures for contract termination have been perfected with industry. Some simplification in the system for disposal of surplus is indicated.

The post war military establishment is a decision for the future.

With these exceptions, however, which may take years for perfection, plans are made, procedures are established, and sufficient momentum has been gained to insure a rapid and orderly transition in ASF activities from war to peace.

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bombed marshaling yard, and get trains running, but that left the marshaling yard useless to do its job. Another switch yard, farther away, had to take its place.

The bombing of railroads was cumulative in effect.

By the summer of 1944 the Germans were unable to deliver stocks of coal to war factories in preparation for winter. Most coal came from the Ruhr, and normally much of it was shipped to Northern and Central Germany via the Dortmund-Ems and Mittel-land canals during the summer (the canals were iced over in the winter). The RAF had repeatedly bombed strategic points on these canals, the Gland by-pass of the Dortmund-Ems, and the Gravenhorst embankment of the Mittelland, with the result that these important water routes were open to traffic scarcely a fortnight during six months. The railroads could not take the added burden. It was either more coal or less armaments. The Germans made a gamble. They didn't ship coal in the summer to store for next winter's factories. Perhaps they saw the end, or perhaps they could do nothing about it. They didn't store coal.

Daily shipments of Ruhr coal by the end of 1944 had dropped from 14,000 tons to 6,000. In November, Speer had ordered stocks of coal on hand to be used up for armament manufacture, regardless of where the next lump was coming from. By February, 1945, the coal shortage was paralyzing the German armament industry. The Russian drive had cut off coal from Silesia, which had furnished more than half the coal to run the railroads themselves. Germany depended on the

(Please turn to Next Page)

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harassed railway system to get coal from the Ruhr and Saar. In mid-winter the Reichsbahn was faced with getting and distributing coal for industry, totally reorganizing the complex system of shipment priorities, and redistributing locomotives and rolling stock. This in itself was a tremendous task.

One of the Largest Missions of the War
Such was the situation on 22 February 1945 when the Allied Air Forces flew Operation Clarion. The target: German transportation.

On the morning of 22 February 1945, more than ten thousand Allied planes were airborne from their bases in England, France, Holland, Belgium, and Italy. The 200 individual targets covered an area of nearly a quarter of a million square miles. The object was to paralyze the Reichsbahn.

Instead of bombing from 25,000 feet, the heavies were to glide over the targets as low as 5,000 feet. Instead of operating in huge formations, they were to break up over Germany into groups and squadrons, and fan out for the many targets, with and without fighter escort.

The Luftwaffe was still potent, and our Operations men paced the floor the night of the 21st. They studied the skies next morning, when the mission was airborne. Major General Orvil Anderson, 8th AF Chief of Operations, said, "We could lose three hundred planes today, but we won't." He gambled on the German inability to improvise quickly to meet a new situation. He said, "By the time that Gauletter gets through thumbing the pages of his manual, the boys will be coming home."

And, true enough, Operation Clarion was a "milk run." All over Germany bombs exploded on signal control points, marshaling yards, main lines, level crossings, embankments, bridges, viaducts, roundhouses, overpasses, small junctions. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked rolling stock. Herr Dorpmüller's rail repair organization was swamped. Immediately, according to General Buhl, war production was cut in half. Generalmajor Peters said traffic was reduced 90 per cent.

Operation Clarion marked the end of large-scale mobility for the German Armies.

The Nazi Defense of the Ruhr

Hitler's last chance to hold his Western front was the Ruhr, one of the world's great rears. The heart of the Ruhr consists of an industrial belt east of the Rhine running

east and west, some forty miles long and from ten to fifteen wide, lying mainly between the Ruhr river and the Rhine-Herne canal. The area is built up, and had a normal population of three and a quarter million. In the Ruhr were coal mines, steel plants, armament works, chemical plants, and many other industrial installations.

Paced by the Ninth Air Force, Allied air power began sealing off the Ruhr, as it had the Normandy battlefield in 1944. The Germans used all their ingenuity to keep traffic moving with armaments and supplies. The railroad repair system was highly organized, with concentrations of foreign labor and prisoners of war in reserve at likely points of attack to run lines through bombed marshaling yards, and throw up replacement bridges.

In the Ruhr campaign, as in Operation Clarion, air power set out to swamp the repair facilities.

In addition to the Dortmund-Ems and Mittelland canals, there were five main rail lines and a number of subsidiaries fanning out from the Ruhr. The plan called for isolating the Ruhr district and smashing the extensive transportation system within it. Air attacks began in late February on the bridges in a line from Bremen south to Marburg, thence southward to Coblenz on the Rhine. This was called a line of interdiction; nothing was to cross that line if air power could prevent it. There were sixteen bridges on this line of interdiction. In 40 attacks by 1,800 heavy and medium bombers, 14 were destroyed, or made impassable. Of the two still standing on 24 March, bombs had cut approaching rail lines. The line of interdiction was maintained. Transport inside the line was hammered continually.

Allied Ground Troops Advance

Meanwhile Allied ground forces made a splendid drive forward early in March. The Rhineland was lost to the Germans, along with the flower of three armies. An Allied column thrust down the natural corridor from Euskirchen, broke the Remagen 74th Corps, reached the Rhine at Remagen, and crossed to make a bridgehead. The Fifth Panzer Army was pocketed and cut to ribbons, and the German Seventh Army had collapsed in the southern Eifel.

For the Germans, the war from here on was chaos.

On 1 March 1945 an order had come that under no circumstances could any Nazi staff officer cross back over the Rhine. Two days later the order came to retreat across the Rhine. When the American ground forces gained the Remagen bridgehead, General Model ordered Bayerlein to plan an attack to wipe it out. Next day Model rejected the plan. Two days later Field Marshal Kessel-

ring arrived as Commander of the West, saw the plan, and was furious that it had not been carried out.

In a rage, Model dressed Bayerlein down, and turned 1,500 reinforcement troops intended for Bayerlein to a commander of a Volksgrenadier Division named Tollsdorf, an incompetent whose "Division" consisted of 200 men with practically no arms. Eight swimmers tried to go down river to bomb the bridge, and were never heard of again. Hitler ordered the bridgehead wiped out with V-2s. Nothing came of the order. Five officers were shot because of the Remagen affair, and a bridge complex swept over the officer corps, causing the blowing of many bridges without regard to military necessity. Because of the bombardment of railroads, tanks had to be driven from railheads to the rear; of 42 new King Tigers sent to reinforce Bayerlein, 34 were worn out on the way and never reached him. The Eleventh Panzer left its entire supply column in a wood near Altenkirchen for want of gasoline.

Air's Role in the Crossing of the Rhine
At 0600 hours on the morning of 24 March, the 21st Army Group, British and American, began crossing the Rhine north of the Ruhr river. At 1000 hours, troops of the First Allied Airborne Army, carried in heavily escorted aircraft and gliders of the U. S. 9th Troop Carrier Command and the RAF 35th and 46th Groups, began landing on the opposite side of the Rhine.

In seventy-two hours preceding the airborne landing, AAF heavies and mediums flew 2,000 sorties in 56 attacks against small towns and villages in the area, which had been turned into strongpoints. More than 8,500 tons of bombs were dropped on communication centers. On 21 and 22 March, some 1,200 Eighth AF heavies pounded ten airfields in the area. Escorting fighters knocked 33 enemy fighters out of the sky and destroyed 116 on the ground. Fighter-bombers and fighters of Second British Tactical Air Force and U. S. Nineteenth Tactical Air Command joined in the assault.

On the day of the landing, Allied aircraft flew more than 7,000 sorties over the battlefield and the area bounded by the line of interdiction stretching from Bremen to Coblenz. Ninth AF mediums and the Second British Tactical Air Force hit twenty-three flank positions. Fighter-bombers joined the task of silencing enemy flank before the airborne trains arrived. Throughout the day the air forces gave direct cooperation to the landing, hitting communication centers and defense points, gun and mortar sites, forward positions and strongpoints. Fighter-bombers flew armed reconnaissance against the enemy lines of communication. From Italy, the 15th Air Force sent 150 heavies escorted by five groups of fighters on a 1,500-mile round trip to Berlin. A tank factory was bombed, and this attack drew off enemy fighters in Central Germany who otherwise would have gone to the Rhine.

Despite ground haze and smoke, all but two per cent of the paratroopers and three per cent of the gliders made successful landings, setting down 14,365 men, 100 tons of ammunition and explosives, 695 vehicles, 113 artillery weapons, 765 pieces of equipment and supplies. And Eighth Air Force Liberators dropped 582 tons of supplies and equipment that day.

The airborne landing was successful. Ground troops began closing a great pincer around the Ruhr and the German armies in it.

The enemy counted on supplying himself within one of the world's greatest arsenals. Hopes were high at first among the 17 German divisions. There was food for a month and a half. Motor fuel would be available because of the many benzol producers in the Ruhr. Ammunition production could be continued and deliveries made on the spot.

The Luftwaffe's Final Effort

During the Ruhr campaign, the Luftwaffe was heard from once more.

Goering had begun plans for this last try in March. In a special Order of the Day Luftwaffe pilots were asked to volunteer for a secret, dangerous duty. Some 300 were selected and sent to Stendal for a ten-day course in ramming training, most of which consisted of getting them into the right frame of mind by lectures, films, and Nazi indoctrination. They were taught ramming technique—the technique of flying out of the sun on a line astern of the bombers, opening fire at extreme range, and holding it until the final sharp ramming dive aimed just forward of the bomber's tail. Unlike the Japs, the pilots were allowed to bail out if possible. Eighty pilots were equipped with FW-190's and sent to Prague to operate against the Fifteenth Army Air Force heavies. The remainder were given ME-109's and organized into a unit of four Gruppen known as Sonderkommando Elbe and given such fancy names as Falken and Raubvogel, or birds of prey.

On 7 April these groups were ready. At 0930 hours they were alerted; the Eighth AF was forming. Thirteen hundred heavies and 850 fighters were in the air. 1116 hours Sonderkommando Elbe rose to do and/or die. In their ears were dinned patriotic music and exhortations, and the pilots' radio transmitters had been removed from their planes so that they could not talk back.

When it was over, 65 German planes had gone down before our fighters; the bombers' guns brought the total to 104, and there is no

estimate of how many enemy planes were destroyed by our 22 bombers and 3 fighters, which were lost. The final "Big Blow" had failed. And we went on. In the two-week period of 5-19 April, the Eighth and Ninth Air Forces almost annihilated the Luftwaffe, between them destroying 3,484 planes in the air and on the ground.

As for the Ruhr pocket, it vanished in the 18 days from 1 to 18 April. German commanders blamed the breakdown of distribution on air attack. It was impossible to supply the ammunition factories or ship the finished product. An ammunition dump was useful only if a unit happened to be alongside it. The artillery regiment of the 50th Volksgrenadier Division had plenty of food, but there was no way of sending it to the infantry regiments of the same division, some of which had been without food four days upon surrender. Rear echelons were stripped of weapons. Even so, infantrymen of the 178th Volksgrenadier Division were captured unarmed. Tanks, being mobile, could get fuel and ammunition from the dumps, but they ran out of spare parts. Fighting units on the front had no fuel to send trucks back to the dumps. Dump staffs found their trucks overburdened with the necessity of constantly shifting location, and could spare few vehicles to deliver to the front. And as with tanks, there were no spare parts. Dump crews burned their gasoline, unable to evacuate it, while front line crews destroyed tanks and artillery because there was no fuel to move them.

The air interdiction of the Ruhr was complete.

On 16 April, General Carl A. Spaatz, Commanding the U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, announced the end of the strategic air war as such. Our big job was done; there remained only the mopping up.

The AAF's organization for these successive steps in aerial conquest of Germany had undergone many changes since the early days of August, 1942. For the final phase we were formed into a series of air armies working in close and constant cooperation, with flexibility of operations as the keynote. The U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, under General Spaatz, comprised not only the Eighth Air Force of Lt. General James H. Doolittle, with three air divisions, but also the Mediterranean-based Fifteenth Air Force under Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining and the Twelfth Air Force, under the command of Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon. In addition to these powerful air forces was the tactical Ninth Air Force, under Lt. General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, comprised of medium and attack bombers, fighters, and fighter-bombers. Directly under SHAEF was the First Allied Airborne Army, commanded by Lt. General Lewis H. Brereton.

Although our air organization was adjusted to meet the needs of a changing strategic and tactical situation, we held steadfastly, despite early discouragement and temporary setbacks, to our over-all objective of fatally weakening from the air the enemy's will and ability to continue the war. We achieved that objective.

This does not mean that we won the air war alone. We must never forget that the air war over Europe was a case of the closest joint effort with the RAF, from beginning to end. At times the AAF and the RAF employed different tactics and their secondary objectives differed, but at all times it was done with complete understanding of each other's capabilities and limitations. A case in point is the coordinated efforts of RAF night bombing and AAF daylight bombing of Nazi industry: each complemented the other.

Another notable example of cooperation is the use of Soviet bases by the AAF for shuttle bombing. Under this arrangement, at a critical stage of the air war, Mediterranean-based and England-based heavies were able to extend their range greatly and to strike at vital industrial targets the Nazis believed they had placed beyond the reach of air attack.

With the D-Day invasion, another partner, the Ground Forces, joined the all-out battle against Germany proper. Nazi war industry had been shattered by air attack, the Luftwaffe had been crippled, but there still remained huge and powerful Nazi ground armies to be crushed before final victory. The magnificent job done by Allied Ground Forces is a matter of record. But again it was a case of cooperation, this time between Allied ground and air forces. Strategic bombing continued as before, whereas tactical air operations shifted from the role of softening up for invasion to cooperation with the invasion forces in battle.

The flexible organization of the AAF was suited to this dual role. Our based-in-Britain heavies could at a moment's notice turn from a strategic mission to such tactical roles as bridge destruction. When bases were gained in France, our medium and attack bombers, fighters and fighter-bombers became more deadly; and as airfields were secured closer and closer to Germany, and even within Germany itself, they could more and more effectively combine strategic strikes with their tactical operations.

It was at this point, with distance no longer a factor in differentiating strategic from tactical operations, that the air war

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reached its ultimate objective.

This objective reached, we could look back almost with amazement to those dozen Fortresses pioneering daylight strategic bombing on 17 August 1942, through the long uphill fight of 1943; the bombing of rubber production; the shock of losing 60 bombers in the attack on the Schweinfurt ball-bearing works; the fight against weather as the Luftwaffe grew in potency in 1943; the development of long-range fighters that could give us escort all the way; the fine days in February, 1944, which permitted our all-out offensive against the German air force; the assault on V-weapons sites months before the first bomb hit London; the pounding of airfields and transportation along the "invasion coast"; the opening of the strategic oil campaign on 5 April 1944 from Italy and on 11 April from England; D-Day on 6 June; the sealing off of the battlefield on the Seine-Loire triangle; carpet bombing for the breakthrough at St. Lo 25 July; the sweep across France, the Ardennes, the Rhineland; Operation Clarion; the Ruhr; and finally, Germany prostrate under nearly a million and a half tons of bombs. Our total aircraft losses on combat missions were 18,418; the enemy lost 32,921. Some 284,000 airborne troops had been transported by 9th Troop Carrier Command, 210,000 casualties from all services evacuated. Millions of propaganda leaflets had fluttered from the skies.

We saw that mistakes had been made. Strategic bombing was a new military weapon, and we had had to learn many things as we went along, but we took pride in the job as a whole. Nazi ground commanders, Luftwaffe generals, manufacturers, politicians, transportation men saw our air domination as the root of their disaster, particularly the incessant bleeding of industry by strategic bombing, especially of the oil campaign and the cumulative dislocation of transportation. And it was the air threat, according to Speer, the certainty that the bombers would keep coming, day after day, week after week, that brought the final collapse.

An exhaustive and impartial study of the results of the Allied bomber offensive on Germany was made during 1945 by the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, an organization working directly under the Secretary of War under a directive from the President, and under the chairmanship of Mr. Franklin D. O'Dier. Its interim reports were extremely valuable for use against Japan, and its final reports will be fully utilized in future AAF planning.

Redeployment Begins

The actual end of the war in Europe brought little elation to the fighting men.

All romance and adventure had gone from war, even in the air. It was big business, a great and grinding effort day in and day out for millions. On V-E Day waste paper fluttered from Fifth Avenue windows and crowds milled in Piccadilly Circus; but for the fighting men, the airmen, mechanics, operations men, intelligence men, and headquarters men, there was just the slow lifting of a pressure. The war didn't end in Europe; it ran out. The Germans had been defeated for a long time. And, too, the war was still on. Europe was only a part of the great war, and the men in Europe turned to the Far East with little to say. They did not want to go, just as they had not wanted to come to Europe, but there was a job to be done and they would do it.

Redeployment began. Some AAF units went direct to the Pacific, some were redeployed to the United States—the Zone of the Interior—for training in B-29's. High point men were discharged. And then in the midst of the vast program, the Japanese surrendered. Schedules had been worked out, units were moving, some flying, some on ships, some at replacement depots. An entirely new program had to be devised for demobilization, and all schedules had to be revised.

The Occupation Air Force

Remaining in Europe to guard the peace, under present plans, will be light bombers, fighters, troop carriers, reconnaissance, night fighters, liaison squadrons, and very heavy

bombers. The Army Air Force does not plan to retain in Europe such bombers as the Fortresses and the Liberators which helped so very much to defeat Germany.

Very important work remains to be done. Aside from redeployment, flying men home and ferrying them to Air Transport Command bases and the policing of Germany, there are still big jobs unfinished. One is the making of a large-scale photographic map of the conquered country, something sorely needed and partially obtained only with great difficulty during the war—a bird's-eye view of Germany, just in case. Another is the job of disarming the Luftwaffe—not only pulling its fangs but plucking its brains.

Air disarmament includes seeking out and impounding Luftwaffe documents, locating its technicians, scientists and experimental specialists for interrogation, and securing the records of their work and experiments. There is material of vital interest for testing and development at Wright Field. Strange devices are being ferreted out, crated, and shipped for study—from blind landing equipment to infra-red meteorological instruments and range finders, from radar apparatus to crew chief stands, from jet engines to bomb sights, flak guns to airborne cannon, compasses and cameras to medical documents and automatic pilots.

Whatever the Germans had of worth, we shall have. Whatever they hoped to develop, we shall know about. We want to make sure it is not being worked on under the guise of a peacetime product. Winning this war was a hard job. Air power intends to do its share toward keeping the peace.

THE AIR WAR IN THE PACIFIC

On 14 August, Japan, still the military ruler of half a billion people and a land area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles, admitted complete defeat. This admission had been forced on her as the result of a vast and well-coordinated effort on the part of all arms of the United States services, the forces of our fighting Allies, and the enormous industrial resources of our country. It is the province of this report to sum up the part played by air power in the coordinated effort.

Fully recognizing the indispensable contributions of other arms, I feel that air power's part may fairly be called decisive.

The collapse of Japan has vindicated the whole strategic concept of the offensive phase of the Pacific war. Viewed broadly and simply, that strategy has been to advance air power, both land and carrier-based, to the point where the full fury of crushing air attack could be loosed on Japan itself, with the possibility that such attack would bring about the defeat of Japan without invasion, and with the certainty that it would play a vital role in preparation for and cooperation with, an invasion. No invasion was necessary.

The war fought against Japan fell into three general phases. First was a "defensive" phase, from the attack on Pearl Harbor and other Allied bases to the Battle of Midway. This was followed by the "holding" phase, preventing the Japanese from extending their stolen empire until our men and materiel could be deployed over the wide expanse of the Pacific for offensive operations. As Germany came first on most priority lists, an immediate offensive was not possible. The third, or "offensive" phase came during 1944 and 1945.

In this chapter we shall discuss our principal accomplishments in the Pacific from the close of 1944 to the Japanese surrender, with full recognition of what had gone on before to make those accomplishments possible. (See the First and Second Reports of the Commanding General, AAF, to the Secretary of

War.)

The harnessing of atomic energy and its application at the climax of the Pacific war have tended to overshadow a most important point. Even before one of our B-29's dropped its atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan's military situation was hopeless. Without attempting to minimize the appalling and far-reaching results of the atomic bomb, we have good reason to believe that its actual use provided a way out for the Japanese government. The fact is that the Japanese could not have held out long, because they had lost control of their air. They could not offer effective opposition to our bombardment, and so could not prevent the destruction of their cities and industries.

A modern industrial nation such as Japan would never have admitted defeat unless her industrial potential had been hopelessly weakened, the morale of her people seriously affected, and her isolation from the essentials necessary to wage war rendered virtually complete by blockade and the destruction of her Navy and merchant fleet. The fanatical Japanese would never have offered to accept the crushing terms of the Potsdam ultimatum merely because of the odds against them. The Japanese Army was still capable of inflicting heavy casualties on an invading force. The Kamikaze Corps had shown its capabilities in the Philippines and Okinawa campaigns and was preparing for an even greater effort against our invasion. Yet the Japanese acknowledged defeat because air attacks, both actual and potential, had made possible the destruction of their capability and will for further resistance.

It should be emphasized that the many phases and separate operations of those sustained air attacks were closely and carefully related to each other and had as a primary objective the defeat of Japan without invasion.

Let it be clearly understood that the blockade of Japan was by no means exclusively an air blockade. Since early in the war the Japanese merchant fleet had been a primary target of our sea, air, and submarine forces. To the submarines goes the chief credit for reducing the Japanese merchant fleet to the point where, on V-J Day, that fleet consisted of about 300 ships—a little more than a million gross tons or 20 per cent of the shipping afloat when the war began. Nevertheless, aircraft sank over a million tons of shipping in 1944, and in spite of the dwindling number of targets, continued attrition at the 1944 rate until the end of the war. By the end of the war, the sea air blockade was, to all intents and purposes, complete.

Meanwhile, our B-29's were making Japan bleed internally. A necessarily candid report was given on 3 September 1945 by the then Premier Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni to the Japanese Diet. "The general conditions of the country," he said, "began to show marked signs of impoverishment and exhaustion . . . so much so that in the days just preceding the termination of the war it seemed almost impossible to carry on modern warfare further for any long period of time. The manufacture of modern war materials, principally aircraft, by mass production methods such as we had adopted before would shortly have to face insurmountable difficulties as a result of the destruction of transportation and communications facilities caused by air raids . . . Our losses in naval and aerial strength were so enormous as to obstruct seriously the prosecution of the war . . . Moreover, various industries suffered directly from air raids which caused huge damages to plants and lowered the efficiency of the workmen . . . Frequent air raids together with depreciation of rolling stock and equip-

ment brought about a steady lowering of its capacity and a tendency to lose unified control. Despite the exertion of all possible efforts the carrying capacity of railways . . . would have to be reduced . . . to less than one half as compared with last year."

Experts now on the scene confirm this summary. What were in some circles regarded as "over-optimistic" claims of the damage we were doing have turned out to be conservative.

By the end of 1944, our Twentieth Air Force had only begun its assaults on the sources of Japanese industrial, economic, and political strength. In 1944 not more than 100 bombers attacked Japan in a single operation; in early August, 1945, 801 Superfortresses attacked in a single night's operation.

This increase in the numbers of bombers is not the whole story. Bomb load per aircraft increased from 2.6 tons in November, 1944, to 7.4 tons in July, 1945. During the entire period of operations the XXI Bomber Command flew nearly 90,000,000 miles to and from the Japanese mainland, with an accident loss rate of slightly more than one aircraft for every 1,000,000 miles flown. The percentage of airborne aircraft lost on bombing missions dropped from a high of 5.7 per cent in January to 0.4 per cent in July. The B-29 airmen became steadily more independent of weather or natural vision, more a day-or-night air force, until in July, the record month of B-29 effort, more than 75 per cent of all bomb releases were by radar.

In March, Major General LeMay, then commanding the XXXI Bomber Command, made one of the important decisions of the war—to attack Tokyo with incendiaries at low level at night with his full force.

In no previous operation, night or day, had our B-29s bombed from altitudes of less than 24,000 feet; but on the night of 9 March, Tokyo was attacked by 279 B-29s at a mean bombing altitude of 7,050 feet. The Japanese defenses were confused, and only 14 B-29s were lost to all causes. Some 15.8 square miles of the heart of Tokyo were burned out in what was, prior to the use of the atomic bomb, the most destructive air attack in history. The Tokyo attack was followed by devastating night incendiary attacks on Nagoya, Kobe, and Osaka in quick succession, and thereafter the air campaign to destroy urban industrial areas vital to Japan's ability to carry on the war continued by night and by day until the day of capitulation.

In all incendiary attacks over 100,000 tons of bombs were dropped in the course of more than 15,000 sorties, against 66 Japanese cities ranging in population from Tokyo, with its teeming millions to the fish-processing city of Tsuruga, with a population of 31,000. Nearly 100 square miles were destroyed or damaged in the 60 cities for which photographic reconnaissance is available, with more than 100 square miles burned out in the five major cities attacked. The destruction, including that caused by the two atomic bombs, amounts to over 42 per cent of the urban industrial areas involved. The 68 Japanese cities attacked with incendiaries and atomic bombs had in 1940 a total population of over 21,000,000—almost exactly equal to our twelve largest American cities. We can imagine the effect on our capacity to continue the war if the tables had been turned, and Japanese airmen had destroyed nearly half of any group of our industrial cities having a population of 21,000,000.

Premier Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni ad-

(Please turn to Page 423)

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

OFFICIAL entertaining has centered largely around the visit of Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of Great Britain, who divided the time of his stay between the White House and the British Embassy, both the President and the British Ambassador entertaining at dinner for him. The Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, also was his host at a dinner, and other affairs were given in compliment to him.

Another English guest was Sir Arthur Tedder, Marshal of the Royal Air Force and Deputy Supreme Commander to General Eisenhower. He was accompanied by Lady Tedder and for them several entertainments were given, including a dinner at the British Embassy and a cocktail party at which Air Marshal Douglas Colyer was host and at which were present the Chief of Staff and Mrs. George C. Marshall, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, the Earl and Countess of Halifax, the French Ambassador and Mme. Bonnet, Admiral Sir James Somerville, Vice Admiral and Mrs. Alan Kirk, Mrs. A. A. Vandegrift, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps; also Gen. and Mrs. Carl Spaatz, Gen. and Mrs. Harold George, Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson and Lady Wilson and Senator and Mrs. Peter Gerry.

They are now swinging around the country on a tour of interesting points as guests of General of the Army Marshall, Chief of Staff.

Mrs. Kenneth F. Pughe, wife of Lt. Col. Kenneth F. Pughe, has settled at 1051 Main St., Danville, Va., with their son Kenneth, Jr., while Lt. Col. Pughe is overseas in Austria with the 83rd Division. (The 83rd Division is to occupy part of Austria.)

Col. and Mrs. Howard R. Lundley, USA-Ret., have closed their home in Rochester, N. Y., and are motoring to Florida, where they will spend the winter at various places in Florida and along the Gulf Coast.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Lull have as their guest Mrs. Henry Malven of



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who before her recent marriage to Lt. Roberts, USMCR, was Miss Barbara Wahl, daughter of Mrs. Lutz Wahl and the late Maj. Gen. Wahl, USA. She is the sister of Brig. Gen. G. D. Wahl, USA.

San Antonio, widow of Col. Malven, USA, for whom they entertained at an informal cocktail party Sunday afternoon.

Representative and Mrs. Lowell Stockman gave an afternoon party for Miss Virginia Summers and her fiancé, Col. Nathaniel Martin, among the guests being Col. William K. Martin, who will be best man for his brother at the wedding in December; also Col. and Mrs. George Howard, Col. and Mrs. James Totten, Col. and Mrs. George White, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Russ, Col. and Mrs. Hugh Exton, Col. John Troja, Lt. George Payne, Lt. Comdr. Austin Beale, Lt. Comdr. Duke Selig, Col. Grayson Headley, Capt. Fred Westfall, and among special friends of Col. Martin were the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Kenneth Royal and a few officers of the general staff.

(Please turn to Page 420)

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SIFT-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

Weddings and Engagements

COL. and Mrs. Francis Henry Boucher of Fort Sill, Okla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Elizabeth to Maj. John Marvin Kinzer, USA, son of Mrs. John Marvin Kinzer of Sewickley, Pa.

Miss Boucher is a graduate of Frances Shimer Junior College, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, and of the University of Missouri, where she was a member of Pi Beta Phi.

Major Kinzer, a graduate of the University of Florida, was stationed at Fort Sill during 1943. He now is on duty with Headquarters 458th P.F.A. Battalion, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina.

The wedding is planned for 1 December in St. Louis.

Mrs. Louis A. Milne announces the marriage of her daughter, Margaret Milne O'Connor to Mr. Irving Graveley Spring on Monday, 8 Oct., at the Central Presbyterian Church, New York City.

Mrs. Spring is the daughter of the late Col. Louis A. Milne, MC, and widow of Col. Richard E. O'Connor, FA.

Mr. Spring is connected with the Far Eastern Division of the National City Bank of New York, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Capt. Benjamin Eugene Moore, USN, and Mrs. Moore, have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Julia Ann Dewey Chadwick, to Lt. Comdr. Stephen Harrison MacGregor, Jr., USN, son of Col. Stephen Harrison MacGregor, commanding officer of the Springfield Armory at Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. MacGregor.

Miss Chadwick is the daughter of the late Capt. Francis Laird Chadwick, USN, and the late Mrs. Chadwick. She was graduated from Goucher College, Baltimore and presented to society at a ball given by the Norfolk German Club.

Comdr. MacGregor attended the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Va., and is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, class of 1940. He is now attached to the Third Fleet and the wedding is planned for the late autumn.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Emerick Kutschko announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeannette Kutschko, to Lt. Comdr. Richard E. Herr, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Herr, of Shamokin, Pa.

Miss Kutschko attended Holton Arms Junior College, Washington, D. C., and Arizona State College in Flagstaff, Ariz. She is a member of Tau Omicron Phi, the Army-Navy sorority, and the Daughters of the United States Army. Gen. Kutschko is now on duty in the China theater.

Lt. Comdr. Herr was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and belongs to Theta Xi fraternity. He is currently on duty with the Office of Research and Inventions, Navy Department.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gardiner of Chestnut Hill, announce the engagement of Mrs. Gardiner's daughter, Miss Margaret Keen Herzog to Lt. (jg) Philip Holt Lowry, USNR, son of Mrs. Holt Lowry of Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Herzog is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Barton Longacre Keen of Philadelphia and Annapolis, and a niece of Mrs. Nathaniel Matson Terry, Jr., of Annapolis.

Lt. Lowry, who is a grandson of Mr. L. Emmett Holt of New York and the late Dr. Holt, is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Princeton University, class of 1939.

The Chapel of St. George's School, Newport, R. I., was the setting, 3 Nov. for the marriage of Lt. (jg) Barbara Brooke Brandt of the Waves, daughter of Mrs. Edmund S. R. Brandt and the late Comdr. Brandt, USN, to Lt. Leighton Christopher Wood, USNR, son of Mrs. Leighton Wood of Washington, D. C., and the late Capt. Wood, USN.

The Rev. H. Martin P. Davidson, chaplain of the school, officiated.

The bride, given in marriage by her brother, Vincent S. R. Brandt, Tenth Mountain Division, wore a gown of white satin embellished with seed pearls, and an heirloom rose point veil fastened to a lace cap and she carried gardenias and bouvardia.

Mrs. Samuel Ryburn, a cousin of the bride was her matron of honor and other attendants were Mrs. James Conner Young, and the Misses Frances Brandt, Christina Williams, and Sheila Wood, sister of the bridegroom.

The best man was Lt. Comdr. Lucien T. Allen, USNR, and ushers included Lt. Comdr. Young, USN, Lt. Comdr. Dick Jerome, Lt. Tothunter Groo and Lt. Olaf Nedland-Pederson, all USNR. Reception followed at Longacre, home of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Grinnell of Newport. The bride, a graduate of Smith College, was commissioned in the Waves in '43 and has been serving in Washington. Lt. Wood, graduate of the University of Alabama, recently returned from duty in the Pacific as executive officer of a motor torpedo boat squadron. He received the Silver Star.

Lt. Col. John F. McVey, USMC-Ret. and Mrs. McVey, announce the marriage of their daughter Mary Jane, to Lt. Comdr. John H. McAuliffe, Jr., USN, on Tuesday, 23 Oct., at Tinian, in the Marianas. The ceremony which was performed by Lt. Comdr. John J. Eulberg, (CC), USNR, was followed by a nuptial mass.

The bride was given in marriage by Brig. Gen. Frederick V. H. Kimble, USA, Chief of the Army forces on the Island. Miss Eleanor Devin, American Red Cross of Los Angeles, was maid of honor, and Joseph Newman, Lt. Comdr., USN, was best man.

A reception at the "Island Command" Club followed, after which the McAuliffe left for the groom's new station, at Oahu.

Mrs. McAuliffe has been serving as a recreation worker for the past year, with the American Red Cross. She is a graduate of the Washington School for Secretaries and attended George Washington University.

Lt. Comdr. McAuliffe is a graduate of Notre Dame and took post graduate work at Harvard. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. McAuliffe, sr., of Oak Park, Ill.

At 4:00 P.M. 15 Dec., Miss Mary Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Miller, will be married to Lt. Charles Dorian of the Coast Guard, at the Memorial Chapel on the grounds of the Walter Reed General Hospital. The ceremony will be performed by Brig. Gen. Luther Miller, Chief of Chaplains of the Army.

Also on the same date, 15 Dec., at 5:30 P.M., Miss Jean H. Oliver, daughter of Col. Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., will become the bride of Maj. Bert Backstrom of the 91st

(Please turn to Page 420)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

12 Nov. 1945

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Aubrey W. Fitch held the second of the winter series of receptions last Thursday afternoon at the Superintendent's quarters. Those assisting Mrs. Fitch were: Mr. W. Johnson, T. R. Wirth, F. L. Riddle, Albert Knox, W. S. Estabrook, Jr., John Halligan, R. S. Craighill, T. G. Ellyson, C. O. Humphreys, M. W. Arnold, Sinclair Gannon, J. W. Vallant, S. R. Clark, P. F. Dugan, O. E. Hagberg, William P. Upshur, Roland Curtin, W. L. Field, L. G. May, and P. T. Weems. The last of the series of teas will be held on 4 Dec.

Lt. Comdr. Omar C. Fitch, who has been visiting his parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Aubrey W. Fitch, left last week to take over his new duty, command of the destroyer escort Foss.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Laurence T. DuBose, and Mrs. James Logan, widow of Admiral Logan, USN, returned last Sunday after visiting Capt. and Mrs. Robert D. Kirkpatrick at Yorktown, Va.

Mrs. Griffen, wife of Capt. John Griffen, USN, and their two children, left last week for California where they will meet Captain Griffen.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. W. Taylor Smith, USN, entertained at a cocktail party last Thursday afternoon at her home at "Acton."

Mrs. Doyle, wife of Comdr. James M. Doyle, USN, Ret., left Saturday afternoon for New York, after spending a week at Carvel Hall.

Mrs. Morden Rigg entertained at a luncheon at Cruise Inn on Saturday in honor of Mrs. James M. Doyle.

Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Rear Adm. St. Clair Smith, entertained at tea last Friday afternoon at her home on Southgate Ave.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.

12 Nov. 1945

Maj. Gen. Frank W. Millburn, former XXI commanding general, has arrived at Fort Jackson and assumed command of V Corps. General Millburn has a long, colorful career as an officer of the regular army, dating from his graduation from the U. S. Military Academy in 1914. Upon his arrival at the post the new V Corps commander was met by a welcoming committee of civic leaders from Columbia.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, who led the Ninth Army in the Victory drive through Europe and is now commanding general of Second Army with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., was guest of honor and principal speaker at the Victory Celebration and Armistice day observance held in Columbia 11 Nov. General and Mrs. Simpson were week-end guests of Governor and Mrs. Ransome J. Williams at the executive mansion. General Simpson came to Fort Jackson in the summer of 1942 when he took over the command of the 30th Division. He shortly was assigned to activate and command the XII Corps, subsequently commanding Fort Jackson troops for a year and a half before his overseas assignment.

Lt. Col. Louis M. Etherton, for the past two years commanding officer of the 812th Tank Battalion was honored recently with a farewell party at the Non-Divisional club, prior to his departure for duty in the Pacific. Lt. Col. Harry S. Green is commanding officer of the 13th Medical Depot Company which recently arrived at Fort Jackson after 22 months' service in the ETO. Lt. Colonel Green's home is Detroit, Mich.

The 30th Infantry Division which turned in a gallant fighting record in combat from Normandy to the Elbe, is in the process of inactivation at Fort Jackson, the inactivation expected to be completed by 25 Nov., division headquarters announced this week. It is expected the division will be reactivated as a national guard unit of the home states of the original "Old Hickory" division, the two Carolinas, Tennessee and Georgia.

1st Lt. George A. Both, former public re-

lations officer of Camp Mackall, N. C. has assumed duty as post public relations officer here. He succeeds Maj. E. C. Branniff who has been assigned as public relations officer of the Fourth Service Command in Atlanta, Ga. Lieutenant Both's home is Scarsdale, N. Y.

Capt. Maurice W. Van Horn has been assigned as commanding officer of the 3412th MAM Company, succeeding 1st Lt. James M. Davis, who has gone on terminal leave. 1st Lt. Vincent J. Alvino has been designated executive officer of the 3412th. Captain Van Horn's home is Lincoln, Neb. Lieutenant Alvino is from Corona, N. Y.

STOUT FIELD, IND.

12 Nov. 1945

As a prelude to opening night celebrations for the Indianapolis Victory Bond drive, Col. Frank J. McNeese, commanding officer of Stout Field, was host to Maj. Gen. Frank W. Millburn, commanding general of the 21st Army Corps in the ETO, and Brig. Gen. William M. Gross, Chief of Staff of the IX Troop Carrier Command at an officers' club dinner party. The trio was featured later in the evening with movie actress Anne Sheridan when the bond drive was launched in a mammoth community rally.

Lt. David W. Bower, base communications officer, on 1 Nov. became the father of the heaviest baby born, to date, in the Stout Field base hospital maternity ward. Daughter Bonita Louise weighed eight pounds and two ounces at birth. Another birth was a son, Raymond, Jr., born to Maj. and Mrs. Raymond M. Smith. Major Smith is in the IX Troop Carrier Command A-1 section.

Lt. Ruth Bannister, WAC, is credited with presentation of the most unique orientation hour ever devised for the IX Troop Carrier Command. Securing the cooperation of three leading Indianapolis department stores, Lieutenant Bannister organized a pre-separation fashion show to demonstrate to the Stout Field WAC Detachment, which she commands, how a complete basic wardrobe can be built within a \$200 budget of mustering-out pay.

Coming into the IX Troop Carrier Command from the Second Air Force, Ch. (Capt.) John W. Baker has been assigned as Stout Field chaplain. A graduate of Kendrick Seminary, St. Louis, Captain Baker completed his training as a Catholic Chaplain at Harvard University.

The day before he left Stout Field for his separation base, T. Sgt. Donald F. Crandell, Windham, N. Y., received the Air Medal from Col. Frank J. McNeese, Stout Field commanding officer. The Medal was earned for participation in aerial flights as an engineer in the Alentian Theater of Operations.

CAMP LEE, VA.

12 Nov. 1945

Demonstration Battalion mobile units are now in operation on the campus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology after a three day trip involving 22 vehicles from the Quartermaster School to the outskirts of Boston.

According to Maj. Elias Descens, Demons commander, the group will demonstrate Quartermaster units during an eighteen day special duty assignment in connection with the final War Bond campaign "The Victory Drive."

Under the direction of Capt. William Rooney, the Laundry, Sterilization and Bath, Refrigeration and Textile Repair Mobile Units that have trained thousands of officers, officer candidates, and non-coms at the School here, will show the citizens of Back Bay, et al, how QM's kept the American GI the best fed, clothed and supplied soldier in the world.

Recently the Battalion returned from a training session staged at West Point to familiarize cadets with the function of QM units. The Battalion was originally intended for training students of the Quartermaster School where time was at a minimum, and the most efficient way of instruction was to bring the class to the actual operation under field conditions. From time to time, however,

requirements of the War Department have sent the Battalion on trips to numerous cities for special demonstrations.

Officers and enlisted men making the Boston trip are: Lts. Lyon Orser, Donald Hall, Paul Wegner, Bernard Citron, Sgts. John Cutliff, Vincent Simonetti, Technicians fourth grade Joseph Pantaleone, Samuel W. Gish, Joseph Zeichner; Cpls. Herman Stange, Joseph McGovern, John Herschman; Technicians fifth grade Leroy Walker, Carmen Callier, Carl Nill, John Keyser, William Herold, Thomas Kenney, Michael Polwich; Privates first class James Charroin, James Carl, Earl Rothacher, Henry Crowe, Bruno Bogdan, Wesley Headrick, Charles Strobridge; Private Earmal DeVaul.

NORFOLK, VA.

12 Nov. 1945

Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. L. Ainsworth were at home to officers of the Fifth Naval District and their families, and to friends in the Hampton Roads area, on 11 Nov. from 5 to 7 o'clock. They expect to continue these informal receptions at the Commandant's quarters on the second Sunday in each month throughout the winter season.

Captain and Mrs. Ralph Emmett Porter were hosts on Saturday afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock at their quarters at the United States Marine Hospital, at a tea given for the staff doctors and their wives. The guests numbered 60.

Miss Julia Ann Dewey Chadwick whose marriage to Lt. Comdr. Stephen Harrison McGregor, Jr., will take place 21 Nov. in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Meadowbrook, is being honored at a number of interesting pre-nuptial parties. Among them was the dessert bridge party given Wednesday evening by Mrs. Grover C. Trumbo and her daughter, Miss Sunny Byrd Trumbo at their home on Upper Brandon Place. The guests numbered fifteen.

The bride-elect was also guest of honor on Tuesday night at a miscellaneous shower given by Mrs. Jack Clinton Fairfield and Miss Marlon Hamilton Jacob at the home of Miss Jacob in Algonquin Park.

Another autumn bride-elect being much entertained by her many friends is Miss Charleva Crichton, whose marriage to Capt. Joseph Alexander Clemmer will take place 24 Nov. On Wednesday night Mrs. Lee S. Sykes and Mrs. Robert Anderson were joint hostesses at a linen shower given for Miss Crichton at the home of Mrs. Anderson in Winona. A crystal shower will be given Friday evening with the prospective bride as honor guest, by Mrs. Grace Dowlin at her home on 30th Street. Mrs. Charles Brown will entertain on the 17th at a luncheon at the Algonquin for Miss Crichton, and on the 21st, a buffet supper will be given by Mrs. Bourbon Rowe for the bride-elect, in Newport News.

Ens. Alexander A. Padis, USN, who arrived by plane last week from the West Coast to spend several weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Padis at their home on Cape Henry Avenue, was given a dinner of welcome Wednesday night when he arrived in Richmond by Mr. and Mrs. Gus T. Pangalo at the Hermitage Club. Ensign Padis was joined in Richmond by his mother and sister who motored with him to Norfolk on Thursday.

Army and Navy Journal

November 17, 1945

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The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

WITH the war over and army officers' families settling down once more, requests for addresses have diminished constantly in the past few months. So The Locators feel that they have fulfilled the purpose for which they were organized—to keep migratory army families in touch with each other by supplying addresses upon request. They have set 20 Dec. 1945 as the date on which they will discontinue their activities.

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following Army officers and Army officers' families. They would appreciate your sending any you know to Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Rogart, Mrs. Theodore (Eleanor), wife of Col.; Brown, Mrs. David H. (Kay), wife of Inf. officer, class '36 USMA; Feye, Mrs. Philip (Venice), wife of Col. Inf.; Frazier, 1st Lt. B. R., formerly Co. C, 82nd CMT, BR. MTZ; Johnston, Mrs. Herbert D. (Betty), wife of Capt. AC; Hudelson, Col. D. H.; Kuentzel, Mrs. Ward, wife of Lt. AC; Larson, Mrs. Gordon P., wife of Lt. Col. QMC; Lueck, Mrs. Robert C. (Dorothy), wife of Major AC; Mannan, Lt. Col. Dec W., CAC; Menton, Mrs. Henry Earl (Pearl), wife of Col. Ordnance; Parlin, Lt. Col. or Col. Calvin, CAC; Pugh, Mrs. John (Louise), wife of Col. Cav.; Selleck, Col. Claude, FA, former P. O. W.; Sharpless, Mrs. Frank (Zola), wife of Col.; Tom, Major K. T., AC, formerly Honolulu, T. H.; Family of Capt. Packard, formerly 31st Inf., P. 1., P. O. W.; Family of 2nd Lt. Francis E. Rinehart, AC; Family of Don G. Thomson, formerly 31st Inf., P. O. W. Japanese.

Heads Phila. Ordnance Dist.

Brig. Gen. Bethel W. Simpson has been relieved from his assignment with Army Service Forces Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and has been assigned as commanding general of the Philadelphia Ordnance District, Philadelphia, Pa. He will take over his new duties on or about 1 Dec., upon expiration of present leave.

Denies Russian Was Aide

Maj. Nicholas E. Mitchell, said to be a naturalized Russian-born officer, has never been a White House aide, according to an official statement issued by the Executive Mansion.

The statement was made as a result of reports that the officer was serving as a military aide to President Truman. Meanwhile the War Department disclosed that the officer, who had been on duty in the White House, was being transferred to the Air Forces.

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Born

ARROYO—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 26 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Cesar Ignacio Arroyo, a son, Richard Cesar Arroyo.

BAKER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 28 Oct. 1945, to FO and Mrs. Harlan Eldon Baker, a son, Larry Eldon Baker.

BALDWIN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 31 Oct. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Virgil H. Baldwin, a daughter.

BLACKBURN—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Blackburn, USN, their second daughter.

BROWN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 2 Nov. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Byron W. Brown, a son.

BURNS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 2 Nov. 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Harry Hall Burns, a son, John Barkley Burns.

BURTON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Roy E. Burton, a daughter.

CALVERT—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 1 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Leland Neil Calvert, a son, Kenneth Wayne Calvert.

CARR—Born at St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Nov. 1945, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. John E. Carr, USN, a son.

COENEN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Nov. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Alfonso L. Coenen, AAF, a son.

CURTIS—Born at Community Hospital, Riverside, Calif., 5 Nov. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Russell W. Curtis, Inf., a daughter, Elizabeth Louise Curtis.

DANIELS—Born at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 7 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. George Lacy Daniels, Jr., AAF, a son, George Lacy Daniels, 3d.

DONOVAN—Born at Jacksonville, Fla., 9 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard P. Donovan, USNR, a daughter, Edythe Walden Donovan, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Harry R. Thurber, USN, and of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Donovan.

DYKES—Born at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, N. Y., 8 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Albert F. Dykes, AUS, a daughter, Andrea Garlan Dykes.

FEATHERSTON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 31 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George Davis Featherston, a son, Richard Leslie Featherston.

FORMAN—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Fred Paton Forman, a daughter, Patricia Calvert Forman.

FRAGA—Born at the Baptist Hospital, New Orleans, La., 3 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. George P. Fraga, USNR, their second son, Paul Fash Fraga.

FRESCHL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 Nov. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Stephen Freschl, CE, a son.

GABIG—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Gabig, Ord., a daughter.

GOSE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 5 Nov. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Jack H. Gose, a son.

GRACE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter Grace, AAF, a son.

HAMILTON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Nov. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. Arthur Hamilton, a son.

HANSON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 1 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. C. K. Hanson, a son.

HARDY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 3 Nov. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Theodore F. Hardy, a daughter.

HAUER—Born in LeRoy Sanitarium, New York, N. Y., 2 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. George Walker Hauer, AAF, a son, who will be named for his father.

HEYING—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 30 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Gordon Leroy Heying, a son, Gordon Leroy Heying, II.

HINO—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 3 Nov. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Chester Theodore Hino, a daughter, Barbara Carol Hino.

JAMESON—Born at Dayton, Ohio, 10 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert N. Jameson, AAF, a son, Richard Hubert Jameson. Capt. Jameson is on duty at Wright Field.

LOGAN—Born at DePaul Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 30 Oct. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Joe M. Logan, a daughter, Pamela Waters Logan.

MAHLER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 5 November, 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Walter G. Mahler, a son.

MCCAFFREY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Eugene McCaffrey, a daughter.

MELESKI—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 Nov. 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Hilary H. Meleski, SCU, a daughter.

MURRAY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 Nov. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas F. Murray, CE, a son.

OWENS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 30 Oct. 1945, to Mr. (C. W/O) and Mrs. Robert Allen Owens, Jr., a daughter, Bonnie Sue Owens.

POINDEXTER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 3 Nov. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Duval Chester PoinDEXter, a daughter, Tempa Jo PoinDEXter.

PREVETT—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 28 Oct. 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. James Thomas Prevett, a daughter, Jo Ann Prevett.

PURDIN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 2 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Leon Wade Purdin, a daughter, Jan Nelle Purdin.

RAWLS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 Nov. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jabus W. Rawls, Jr., CAC, a son.

RIDGE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. John D. Ridge, CE, a son.

RIGBY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 5 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Milton T. Rigby, a daughter.

ROOSEVELT—Born at Los Angeles, Calif., 9 Nov. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, USMCR, a son, James, grandson of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

ROSSITER—Born at Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, N. Y., 6 Nov. 1945, to Ens. and Mrs. William W. G. Rossiter, Jr., a daughter, Lynn Rossiter. Ens. Rossiter is on duty in the Pacific.

SIMMONS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 31 Oct. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Kenneth Grant Simmons, a daughter, Mikal Lee Simmons.

STINCHOMB—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 Nov. 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Norman T. Stinchomb, a son.

TELLER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 2 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Bernard H. Teller, a son.

THAYER—Born at Nevada City, Calif., 5 Nov. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Alan P. Thayer, USA (USMA'40), a son, Carlyle Alan Thayer, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thayer of Riverside, R. I., and of Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle McLeod Rodgers of Berlin, N. H.

TOLK—Born at Israel Zion Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. George F. Tolk, of Brooklyn, a son, George Robert Tolk.

WHALIN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 Nov. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. James T. Whalin, AAF, a daughter.

WHITESIDE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 26 Oct. 1945, to FO and Mrs. Albert Whiteside, Jr., a son, Albert Whiteside, III.

WILLIAMS—Born at New York (N. Y.) Infirmary for Women and Children, 8 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Norman Robert Williams, Jr., their second child, a son, Michael Briton Williams.

WILLIAMS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Roger Withrow Williams, a son, Todd Robertson Williams.

WINSLOW—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 1 Nov. 1945, to FO and Mrs. Max Russell Winslow, a son, Dennis Eugene Winslow.

WOOD—Born at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 1 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Wood, 2nd, USNR, a son, Frederick W. Wood, 3d.

WROTH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Nov. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. E. Pinkney Wroth, MAC, a daughter.

Married

BARON-PIERSON—Married at Virginia Beach, Va., 27 Oct. 1945, Mrs. Edna Rowell Pierson to Lt. Col. Albert S. Baron, USA.

BAUER-SIDLEY—Married in New York City, 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Elaine Louise Sidley to Lt. Robert Fielding Bauer, USNR.

BORGER-JOHANSEN—Married in St. Stephen's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 2 Oct. 1945, Mrs. Margaret Smyth Johansen to Lt. George I. Borger, Jr., AUS.

BOUDRIOT-MITCHELL—Married in London, England, 3 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Georgette Boudriot to Capt. Edward Alexander Mitchell, USN.

BRADLEY-TEAL—Married in St. Mary's R. C. Church, Greenwich, Conn., 10 Nov. 1945, Ens. Ann Teal, USNR, to Lt. Charles Worcester Bradley, AAF.

BRAUTIGAM-HEARN—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 Nov. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Hearn to Ens. Robert William Brautigam, USNR.

CASANOVA-AYLING—Married in New Bedford, N. Y., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Louisa Virginia Ayling, daughter of Mrs. Mary Bishop Ayling and the late Col. Ayling, AAF, to Cpl. Frank Casanova, AAF.

CERASOLI-MAGRI—Married in the Roman Catholic Church, of St. Ursula, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Concettina Yolanda Magri to Lt. Arnold Joseph Cerasoli, MC, AUS.

COLLEN-BLAIR—Married in the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., 9 Nov. 1945, Miss Gladys Matilda Blair of Manitoba, Canada, to Lt. Robert F. Colleen, USNR, of Mason City, Iowa.

CROSBY-YOUNGS—Married in Memorial Presbyterian Church, Dayton, Ohio, 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Youngs to Capt. Donald Crosby, AAF.

DANCY-HARRIS—Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 8 Nov. 1945, Y3c Suzanne Van Burkirk Harris, USNR, to Lt. Comdr. Charles Allen Dancy, Jr., USN (USNA'39).

DAVIDSON-MURRAY—Married in Grace Episcopal Cathedral, San Francisco, Calif., 31 Oct. 1945, PO Frances Harvin Murray, USNR, to Ens. John Helm Davidson, USNR.

DWORSCHACK-SWEET—Married in Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., Miss Elizabeth Coblenz Sweet of Washington, to Ens. Robert George Dworschack, of Milwaukee, Wis.

FEAKINS-HARRIS—Married in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, N. Y., 9 Nov. 1945, Miss Jane A. Harris to Lt. Paul Hayes Feakins, USMC.

GEVALT-YOUNG—Married in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Sally Willits Young to Lt. Frederick Conrad Gevalt, Jr., (MC) USNR.

HANNAN-STANSELL—Married in the post chapel, Army Air Field, Smyrna, Tenn., 2 Nov. 1945, Lt. Laura Ruth Stansell, ANC, to Capt. William Edward Hannan, AAF.

HOOVER-HALL—Married in United Congregational Church, Fairfield, Conn., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Charlotte Jane Hall of Fairfield, to Ens. James Judson Hoover, USNR, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOWARD-MACLENNAN—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 Nov. 1945, Miss Jean M. MacLennan to Lt. (Jg) Lafayette Galen Howard, USNR.

HUSTVEDT-WALSH—Married in Portland, Ore., recently, Miss Marlon Walsh, of Portland, to Lt. Erling H. Hustvedt, USNR, son of Vice Adm. and Mrs. Olaf M. Hustvedt, USN.

KAYLOR-DANIEL—Married in Grace Lutheran Church, Washington, D. C., 12 Nov. 1945, Miss Deborah Ewin Daniel to Maj. James Samuel Kaylor, AUS.

KELLY-CLAUSEN—Married in St. Thomas Aquinas R. C. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Gloria Ann Clausen to Capt. George W. Kelly, AAF.

LEONARD-SULLIVAN—Married in St. Joseph's Church, Newport, R. I., 8 Nov. 1945, Miss Eileen L. Sullivan to Lt. Comdr. Charles Albert Leonard, Jr., USN, son of Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Leonard, USN, of Newport.

MCCARTHY-ITZEN—Married in St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church, Wyckoff, N. J., 5 Nov. 1945, Lt. Elizabeth Itzen, ANC, to Lt. Col. John F. McCarthy, AUS.

McFALL-MCKINNEY—Married in Larchmont Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 26 Oct. 1945, Miss Ver in Mae McKinney to Lt. (Jg) Charles J. McFall, (MC) USNR.

McKENNA-BLACK—Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., 10 Nov. 1945, 1st Lt. Evelyn Black, WAC, to M. Sgt. John McKenna, AUS.

MILLER-KELLY—Married in the home of the bridegroom's parents in White Plains, N. Y., Miss Anna Jean Kelly to WO Dudley Webb Miller, Jr., AUS.

MINARIK-VALTER—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Va., 3 Nov. 1945, Miss Jacqueline Mae Valter to Lt. Harry Joseph Minarik, USNR.

MORTON-BRICE—Married in the home of the bride's parents in Staunton, Va., 13 Nov. 1945, Miss Love Mobley Brice, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Marshall M. Brice, to Capt. James Geary Morton, AUS.

MUELLER-KENNEDY—Married in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 14 Oct. 1945, Miss Doris Patricia Kennedy to Lt. James Matthew Mueller, USA (USMA '45).

MURRAY-REARDON—Married in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Troy, N. Y., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Dorothy Louise Reardon to Lt. Edward Martin Murray, AUS.

NAILEY-STRAW—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 9 Nov. 1945, Lt. Virginia Lee Straw, USNR, to Lt. Col. William Bradford Bailey, AAF.

NIERENBERG-WERBLIN—Married in Los Angeles, Calif., 1 Nov. 1945, Miss Joan Livingston Werblin to Lt. David E. Nierenberg, USNR, of Philadelphia, Pa.

O'DAY-SMITH—Married at Mt. Vernon, Wash., 27 Oct. 1945, Mrs. Ina B. Smith of Seattle to Col. Ray M. O'Day, Inf.

PAINE-FISK—Married at the home of the bride's mother in Woodstock, Vt., 7 Nov. 1945, Miss Margaret Fisk to Lt. Ralph Morris Paine, AUS.

PRESCOTT-SIEFKAS—Married in the chapel of U. S. Naval Receiving Station, Anacostia, D. C., 27 Oct. 1945, Lt. (Jg) Thelma Irene Siefkas, USNR, to Lt. Comdr. Frank Kendrick Prescott, USNR.

RENNELL-HOOVER—Married in her parents' home in Greenville, Del., 10 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Gordon Phillips Hoover, widow of Lt. (Jg) Hoover, USNR, to Lt. Comdr. Paul Tilden Rennell, USNR.

ROBERTS-STEWART—Married in the Bethlehem Chapel of Washington (D. C.) Cathedral, 11 Nov. 1945, Lt. Mary Stewart, USNR, to Lt. Charles Wesley Roberts, USNR.

ROGERS-BLADEN—Married in Sanford, Fla., recently Miss Alice V. Bladen to Ens. Alden L. Rogers, both of Takoma Park, Md.

ROQUEMORE-AMIRAL—Married in Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 8 Nov. 1945, Miss Mary Phyllis Amiral to Lt. Frank U. Roquemore, Jr., AUS.

ROSS-EMSLY—Married in the chapel of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Katherine M. Emsley to Lt. Russell H. Ross, AUS.

SANDIFER-DOURIF—Married in the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y., 9 Nov. 1945, Miss Lucie Eveleen Dourif to Lt. John Seay Sandifer, Jr., USNR.

SAYRE-GORDON—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Jean Anderson Gordon of Richmond, to Lt. (Jg) John Andrew Sayre, USCGR, of South Orange, N. J.

SHELDON-PERRY—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., 8 Nov. 1945, Miss Elaine Perry to Col. Frederic H. Sheldon, AUS.

SILEO-CLARK—Married in the Post Chapel, Turner Field, Ga., 16 Oct. 1945, Miss Helen Marie Clark to FO Gerard J. Sileo, AAF.

SIMON-DAVIDSON—Married in New York City, 9 Nov. 1945, Miss Joan Clemons Davidson to Ens. Charles K. Simon, USNR.

SIMPSON-PAGE—Married in St. Pauls-by-the-Sea, Jacksonville, Fla., 26 Sept. 1945, Miss Dorothy Page to Ens. Martin Bland Simpson, Jr., USNR.

SLOAN-MILLER—Married in All Saints Church, Chevy Chase, Md., 4 Nov. 1945, Miss Nadine Miller to Capt. John W. Sloan, CWS.

SMITH-COPENHAVER—Married in Lady of Victory Chapel, NOB, Norfolk, Va., 11 Nov. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Grant Copenhaver to Lt. Comdr. Harold Webster Smith, (SC) USNR.

STONE-TAFURY—Married in the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Nov. 1945, Miss Lucille Tafury to 1st Lt. Charles C. Stone, AUS.

TAYLOR-SUTHERLAND—Married in Wilson Memorial Union Church, Watchung, N. J., 10 Nov. 1945, 2nd Lt. Margaret White Sutherland, PT, to Capt. Roy H. Taylor, Jr., AUS.

TERRIBERRY-BIVINS—Married in Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 17 Oct. 1945, Miss Ruth Green Bivins to Lt. Comdr. Warren S. Terriberry, USNR.

THAYER-PETRUCCI—Married in Vienna, Austria, 1 Oct. 1945, Miss Marie Petrucci of Florence, Italy, to Lt. Col. Charles W. Thayer, USA (USMA'33).

TUCKER-HANNA—Married in Trinity Lutheran Church, Scaradale, N. Y., 12 Nov. 1945, Miss Dorothea E. Hanna to Lt. Billy Porter Tucker, USNR.

VANDEVANTER-CARNEY—Married in Murfreesboro, Tenn., 5 Nov. 1945, Miss Claytie Catherine Carney to Lt. Chauncey Brooks Vandevanter, son of Col. and Mrs. Elliott Vandevanter, USA-Ret.

VOTTA-OPPENHEIM—Married in All Saints Roman Catholic Church, 12 Nov. 1945, Ens. Jeannette Merle Oppenheim, (NC) USNR, to Mr. Laurence Gibbons Votta, recently discharged from the Army.

WACHTER-SIDMAN—Married in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Evelyn A. Sidman to Lt. John J. Wachter, AUS.

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

WISE-HANNAMAN—Married in Laurinburg, N. C., 27 Oct. 1945, Miss Lucile B. Hannaman of Portsmouth, Va., to Capt. Samuel J. Wise, AC, AUS.

WOOD-BRANDT—Married in the chapel of St. George's School, Newport, R. I., 3 Nov. 1945, Lt. (jg) Barbara Brooke Brandt, USNR, daughter of Mrs. Edmund S. R. Brandt and the late Comdr. Brandt, USN, to Lt. Leighton Christopher Wood, USNR, son of Mrs. Leighton Wood of Washington, D. C., and the late Capt. Wood, USN.

WURFEL-FELMLY—Married in the Congregational Church, Glen Ridge, N. J., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Janice Tallman Felmy to Lt. Richard Douglas Wurfel, AAF.

ZIEGLER-BEADLESTON—Married in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, N. Y., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Margaret McGee Beadleston of New York, to Capt. Everts Ziegler, AUS.

Died

BABCOCK—Died in San Antonio, Texas, 5 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Mary Bernard Babcock, widow of Col. Walter Crosby Babcock, USA. Mrs. Babcock had made her home with her brother, Col. Thomas P. Bernard, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Bernard, at 308 Genesee Road, San Antonio since the death of her husband. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery beside her husband and son at a later date.

BENTLEY—Died at her home in Jersey City, N. J., 12 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Edith Axel Bentley, mother of Lt. John Bentley, AUS.

BERMAN—Died at a ranch near New Braunfels, Texas, 11 Nov. 1945, while on extended leave, Brig. Gen. Morris Berman, USA, former commanding officer of Air Technical Service at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

BRANHAM—Killed in airplane accident in Guam, 7 Nov. 1945, Lt. Hugh Marshall Branham, AAF. Survived by his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Branham, USN-Ret., of Wolden Road, Ossining, N. Y., and four sisters, Mrs. Philip van der Goes, Mrs. Charles C. Atwater, Mrs. Charles Vandervoort and Mrs. Horton Silcox.

BROACH—Died in U. S. Naval Academy Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 11 Nov. 1945, Capt. John Cozine Broach, USN (USNA'27). Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Dorothy McCloy Broach, a son, John Cozine Broach, jr., a brother, Comdr. C. H. Broach, USCG and two sisters, Mrs. Frank Powell of Mobile, Ala., and Mrs. Hugh Rowe of Shelby, Miss. Interment in Naval Academy Cemetery.

CLOUDMAN—Killed in motor vehicle accident in Czechoslovakia, 15 Sept. 1945, Capt. Francis Harold Cloudman, jr., USA (USMA '43). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Helen L. Carpenter Cloudman, a son, Francis H. Cloudman, his father, Maj. Francis H. Cloudman, ATC, his mother and two sisters.

DORN—Killed in air-raid over Germany, 23 Dec. 1944, 2nd Lt. Robert L. Dorn, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Dorn of 6104 44th Place, Riverdale, Md., a brother, James W. Dorn, Coxswain, USNR, and a sister, Pfc. Martha Dorn, MCWR, of Cherry Point, N. C.

GRAHAM—Killed in crash of Army plane at Asmara in Eritrea, 7 Nov. 1945, M/Sgt. Jack P. Graham, of Waterloo, Iowa.

HEIZEN—Died in airplane crash near Beacon, N. Y., Lt. Lloyd P. Heizen, USNR, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

HILL—Killed in crash of Army plane at Asmara in Eritrea, 7 Nov. 1945, 1st Lt. Richard O. Hill of Fresno, Calif.

JENSEN—Died in Japanese prison camp, 3 Aug. 1945, Lt. Milton Howard Jensen, (SC) USN. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Betty Chandler Jensen who is making her home with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. William D. Chandler, USN, of 5101 Tilden St., NW, Washington, D. C. Also survived by a son, Milton Howard, jr., born after his father left for duty in the Pacific area.

KIEFER—Died in airplane crash near Beacon, N. Y., 11 Nov. 1945, Commo. Dixie Kiefer, USN (USNA'19), commanding officer of First Naval District air bases. He was stationed at Quonset Naval Air Station, Quonset, R. I. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Tina Kiefer, three sisters, Miss Phyllis Kiefer who lived with him at Quonset; Mrs. F. L. Brookhouser of New York City and Mrs. A. E. Brayson of Salt Lake City, Utah, and by a brother, Mr. H. G. Kiefer of Los Angeles, Calif.

KOHLER—Died in airplane crash near Beacon, N. Y., Lt. (jg) Hans P. Kohler, USN, of Garfield, N. J.

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McANENY—Died in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, 6 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Laura K. McAneny, widow of Samuel W. McAneny. Survived by three sons, Lt. Col. George F. McAneny USA (USMA '29) of West Point, N. Y.; Mr. S. Wright McAneny of Aniston, Ala.; and Mr. Wilbur H. McAneny of Brightwaters, Long Island, N. Y. Also survived by two daughters, Miss Mariette McAneny of New York City and Mrs. Tom Oliver of East Orange, N. J.

MOTHERAL—Died at Sherman Oaks, Calif., 9 Nov. 1945, Comdr. Charles David Motheral, USNR-Ret., veteran of World Wars I and II. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Corinne Sonntag Motheral of New York, N. Y., and a brother, Comdr. Harry H. Motheral, USNR, of Arlington, N. J., and two sisters, Mrs. Jessie Harriman of Rahway, N. J., and Mrs. Helen C. Eve of Parkville, B. C.

NEW—Died in Germany, 4 Nov. 1945, after a short illness, Capt. William A. New, USN. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Doris New and a son, William Donald New, 15, both of the first block Potomac Court, Alexandria, Va.

ROOD—Died at her home 1105 Park Avenue, New York City, 13 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Matilda Rood, wife of Capt. George A. Rood, USN, stationed at 90 Church Street, New York. Besides her husband, she is survived by two children, John and Yvonne.

STICKNEY—Killed in action 3 Jan. 1945, (having been listed as missing since that date), Lt. Richard C. Stickney, jr., AC, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mildred Webb Stickney of 675 Longacre Blvd., Yeadon, Pa.; his parents, Col. R. C. Stickney, Inf., USA, on duty in Japan, and Mrs. Stickney; a sister, Marion G. and brother, Albert F., all living at 51 Elm Street, Stoneham, Mass.

TORREY—Killed in action, Comdr. Philip H. Torrey, jr., USN, son of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Torrey, USMC, commanding general, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., and Mrs. Torrey. Besides his parents he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia Lazure Torrey, and two children, Philip III, and Barbara, all of 240 Grand Avenue, Long Beach, Calif., and two sisters, Mrs. Nell Ross MacIntyre, wife of Lieutenant Colonel MacIntyre, USMC, and Miss Elizabeth Worthington Torrey, both of Quantico.

WARE—Died at his home in Haddonfield, N. J., 8 Nov. 1945, while on leave of absence from his station in China, Capt. Gilbert L. Ware, AAF. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Ware and two daughters, Joan and Joyce. Also survived by his mother, Mrs. Edward M. Ware, a brother and a sister.

ZIELINSKI—Died in airplane crash near Beacon, N. Y., Lt. Comdr. Ignatius Zielinski, USNR, of Salem, Mass.

ZUFALL—Killed in crash of Army plane at Asmara in Eritrea, 7 Nov. 1945, Capt. Harold H. Zufall, of Fresno, Calif.

Obituaries

Brig. Gen. Morris Berman, former commanding general of the San Antonio Air Technical Service at Kelly Field, died of a heart attack on 11 Nov. He was 46.

General Berman's death occurred at a ranch near New Braunfels, Tex. Prior to his death he had served in England as commander of the largest air depot in the European Theater. Since his return to the United States last July he had been on extended leave.

Born in New York, 10 Aug. 1899, Morris Berman was commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry during the first world war. Transferring to the air service, he attended Air Service Pilots' School and Bombardier School. He reached the rank of Brigadier General in September, 1942.

Commodore Dixie Kiefer, USN, commanding officer of the First Naval District air bases, and who lived through 10 major wounds in two wars as well as having been hit 65 times by shrapnel in a single Pacific battle, was killed on a routine peacetime air trip when his plane crashed on 12 Nov. at Beacon, N. Y.

Five other Navy men were killed in the same crash. They were: Lieut. Comdr. Ignatius Zielinski, USNR, Lieut. Lloyd P. Heizen; Lieut. (jg) Hans P. Kohler, USN, Clarence Hooper, aviation machinists mate third class and David O. Wood, seaman first class.

The Commodore, 49, often referred to as the "indestructible man," was enroute from Caldwell, N. J., to Quonset Dispensary, Quonset, R. I.

Concerning the recent death of Brig. Gen. Stuart C. Godfrey, USA, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is in receipt of the following letter from Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, USA-Ret., formerly Chief of Engineers and Commanding General in the Panama Canal Zone:

"I noted in your last number of the Journal a brief notice of the death of Brigadier General Stuart C. Godfrey.

"I knew General Godfrey when he was a

cadet at West Point where he was a most brilliant student. His records at Phillips Exeter Academy is shown in gold letters on the wall of that school.

"He served on several occasions under my command and in the last one he commanded one of the best regiments in the Canal Zone.

"I have never known in more than forty years in the army a more intelligent, a more loyal, a more just and kindly man than Stuart C. Godfrey. All who knew him must feel the loss of a worthy friend."

Comdr. Philip H. Torrey, jr., USN, son of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Torrey, USMC, Commanding General, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., and Mrs. Torrey, has been officially listed by the Navy Department as killed in action.

Graduated from the Naval Academy in the Class of 1934, officially listed as missing in action while leading an air strike on Tokyo area 16 February 1945. At the time of death, Commander Torrey was in command of the famous Air Group 9, serving aboard the Carrier USS Lexington.

Commander Torrey's widow, Mrs. Virginia Lazure Torrey, and two children, Philip III, six years, and Barbara, four, reside at 240 Grand Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.

Other survivors include two sisters, Mrs. Neil Ross MacIntyre, wife of Lt. Col. MacIntyre, USMC, and Miss Elizabeth Worthington Torrey, both of Quantico, Va.

Commander Torrey was awarded the Navy Cross, four Distinguished Flying Crosses, and two Air Medals for heroism in action.

Funeral services were held at the U. S. Naval Academy on 14 Nov. for Capt. John Cozine Broach, USN, intelligence officer on the Staff of Vice Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the First Carrier Task Force.

Captain Broach died on 11 November of a heart attack at the Naval Academy Hospital. His body was interred in the Naval Academy Cemetery.

Captain Broach commanded the submarine Hake in 1942 and received the Navy Cross for his many actions against the enemy in the Southwest Pacific.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Dorothy McCloy Broach, a son John Cozine Broach, jr.; a brother, Comdr. C. H. Broach, USCG, and two sisters, Mrs. Frank Powell, jr., of Mobile, Ala., and Mrs. Hugh Rowe, of Shelby, Miss.

Born in New Orleans, on 29 July 1904, he attended Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College before entering the U. S. Naval Academy in 1923. After his graduation in 1927 he served on various fleet units in both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, including the battleship USS Arkansas.

Capt. William A. New, 42, USN, died on 4 Nov. in Germany after a short illness.

Captain New had been in the European theater of operations since October, 1944, as a member of Admiral Gormley's Staff. Prior to his assignment to the Atlantic Fleet he had served as a submarine commander in the Pacific for two years and for several months in 1943 with the Experimental Division Unit at the Washington, D. C., Navy Yard.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Doris New, and a son, William Donald New, 15, both of Alexandria, Va.

A graduate of the Naval Academy, he was commandant of the Diving School at Washington, D. C., from 1937 to 1939, when he was ordered to the Philippines. At the time of the Jap attack in December, 1941, he was commanding the submarine Pike, based at Manila.

Status of Promotions

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion—List (Cumulative) since 2 November 1945

Last promotion to the grade of col.—Harold C. Mandell, Cav. #79; Vacancies—twenty; Last nomination to the grade of col.—William Alexander, FA #88; Senior Lt. Col.—Lester A. Sprinkle, Cav. #80.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—James H. Dickle, FD #78.

Last promotion to the grade of maj.—Paul E. MacLaughlin, Inf. #197.

Last promotion to the grade of capt.—Harrison S. Markham, CWS #288.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Louis S. Torgeson, Inf. #897.

Release State Fair Grounds

State fair grounds leased for Army use during the war emergency will be returned to the States in time for next year's expositions, the War Department announced this week.

Brig. Gen. D. N. Hausman, Director of the War Department's Readjustment Division stated that fair grounds have top priority in the termination of leases by the Army.

The first large sale of surplus United States Army supplies in the Pacific Theater was 65,000 tons of surplus located at New Guinea bases to the Netherlands East Indies Government for approximately \$20,000,000.

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*Pfc Leonard C. Brostrom, Inf. After eight days of combat, singlehandedly, and at the cost of his life, knocked out a deadly Japanese pillbox in the Philippines.

Distinguished Service Medal

Brig. Gen. K. C. Roy, Maj. Gen. B. E. Meyer, all, AUS
Maj. Gen. P. A. Del Valle, USMC
R. Adm. E. S. Berkeley, R. Adm. A. C. Davis, USN
R. Adm. J. R. Beard, Capt. M. M. Horton, all, USN USNR

Legion of Merit

R. Adm. W. K. Kilpatrick, USN
Comdr. R. B. Johnson, USNR
Brig. Gen. B. E. Gates, USA
Brig. Gen. K. P. McNaughton, USA
Brig. Gen. E. S. Wetzel, USA
Col. A. A. Fickel, AAF
Col. J. M. Hutchison, AAF
Col. E. C. Lynch, AAF
Col. J. L. Whitne, AAF
Lt. Col. R. W. Johnson, AAF
Capt. J. W. Watts, AAF
Commo. J. M. Higgins, USN
Maj. Gen. B. E. Meyer, USA
Maj. Gen. M. F. Fairchild, USA
Brig. Gen. C. R. Glenn, USA

Silver Star
Lt. Col. W. R. Collins, USMC, Iwo Jima
Sgt. H. W. Backlund, USMC, Iwo Jima

Distinguished Flying Cross
Maj. Nello Mori, USMC, Marshall Is.

Bronze Star
Lt. Comdr. J. B. Conolly, jr., USNR
Lt. Col. B. A. Hochmuth, USMC
Maj. Harry Calcutt, USMC
Capt. C. B. Eastment, USMC(GS)
1st Lt. A. A. Miller, jr., USMC
Capt. P. D. Carleton, USMC

Letters of Commendation and Commendations

The USS Portland has been commended by the Secretary of the Navy for outstanding heroism during the Battle of Guadalcanal.

Bombing Sq. One Hundred Eight has been commended by the Secretary of the Navy for heroic action in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands.

Air Transport Evacuation Squadron One, which evacuated over 9000 casualties from Okinawa despite bad weather conditions and carried over 2,000,000 pounds of cargo to the island, has been commended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The first American signal battalion to engage in amphibious landings in the Pacific Ocean area, III Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion, has been awarded the Navy Unit Commendation.

Foreign Decorations

Gen. George S. Patton, jr., USA, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre and the badge of Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold, by Prince Charles, the Belgian Regent.

Brig. Gen. Earl H. DeFord, USA, has been decorated by the Ecuadorian Government with the National Medal "Al Merito" in the classification of "Great Official."

Maj. Gen. Warren F. Draper and Maj. Gen. Benjamin M. Childaw, and Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch, USN, have been decorated by Ambassador Halifax on behalf of King George VI of England as follows:

Gen. Draper was made Honorary Companion of the Military Division of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath (C.B.).

Gen. Childaw, AAF, was made honorary commander of the military division of the British Empire (CBE).

Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch was awarded the Honorary Knight Commander of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (KBE).

Gen. Rose to Philippines

Maj. Gen. Wm. C. Rose, USA, will accompany U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt to the Philippines as Chief of Staff, a new position created by the High Commissioner.

General Rose served long terms of duty in the Philippines and Hawaii, and was army Liaison Officer for McNutt during McNutt's first tour of service as High Commissioner to the Philippines. In his new position, General Rose will supervise the work of the High Commissioner's staff and will serve as liaison with Army Headquarters in Manila and Tokyo.

Gen. Arnold's Report (Continued from Page 417)

mitted that by June, 1945, when all of the major cities of Japan had been attacked with incendiaries, Japan's ability to carry on modern warfare was "disastrously undermined," and that the destruction of the medium and small cities in rapid succession thereafter had "calamitous consequences." In addition to the destruction of industrial installations, the casualties caused had significant effects in the dislocation of industrial manpower and on enemy morale. The Japanese have stated that air attacks killed 260,000, injured 412,000, left 9,200,000 homeless, and demolished or burned down 2,210,000 houses.

Never in the history of aerial warfare has such destruction been achieved at such moderate cost. The combat efficiency of the B-29's was such that we were able to reduce Japan more economically than Germany. We needed fewer bases than had been required by us in Europe. In all the attacks on urban industrial areas, the loss ratio, due to all causes, was only 1.22 per cent of attacking aircraft. In the group of cities under 100,000, three and one-half square miles of urban industrial area were destroyed for each B-29 lost to any cause. The smaller cities were, generally speaking, attacked during the months of July and August, and the low loss ratio reflects the steadily increasing operational efficiency of the B-29's, the decline in scale of attacks and aggressiveness of the Japanese Air Force, and the total ineffectiveness of the anti-aircraft defenses of the smaller cities.

In the last months of the Pacific war we had, as previously stated, the benefit of interim reports of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey, which had been evaluating damage in Europe. Survey teams including specially qualified men visited the bombed targets, studied the damage on the ground, interviewed German personnel, and examined German records. Their findings supported the value of attacks on the enemy's key industries.

In the Japanese aircraft industry total serious damage amounted to 30.6 per cent of the estimated 89,500,000 square feet of plant area devoted to that industry. It has been estimated that the combination of attacks on the aircraft industry and on urban industrial areas denied to the Japanese some 7,200 combat airplanes which, in the absence of bombing, would have been produced by August, 1945. The attacks on urban industrial areas were responsible for substantial losses, especially because of the destruction of propeller plants. The two most important plants, which together were responsible for 70 per cent of the output of propellers for combat aircraft, were rendered useless. It is thought that the damage to the propeller plants alone without further attack on the aircraft industry would have reduced Japanese airplane production by November, 1945, to a rate equivalent to 41 per cent of January, 1945, production.

Prior to the cessation of hostilities, Japanese home islands rates of production of petroleum products had been reduced to 65 per cent of requirements at the July, 1945, monthly rate of consumption.

The synthetic oil industry was a material sufferer—it has been estimated that air attacks in 1945 against synthetic oil plants cost Japan thousands of barrels of petroleum products. By the end of hostilities, air attack had at least temporarily put out of operation 100 per cent of Japan's high grade lubricating oil capacity. Tetraethyl lead production was down to 28 per cent of capacity. While the Japanese had a considerable surplus of refining capacity at the end of the war, B-29 attacks during 1945 against 11 of the largest and most modern refineries in the Home Islands had, nevertheless, rendered these refineries useless. Likewise, although Japan's inability to ship oil from the southern areas had given her a large excess oil storage capacity, that capacity had been reduced by nearly 6,000,000 barrels by air attack.

There were other important phases of the integrated over-all plan of air warfare.

For instance, the story of B-29 mining operations and the part these operations played in the blockade of the Home Islands has for security reasons never been fully told. This was the first use of aerial mines as a truly strategic weapon. Concerning the B-29 mining operations, Admiral Nimitz cabled General LeMay, "The planning, operational and technical operation of aircraft mining on a scale never before attained has accomplished phenomenal results . . ."

By combining the four basic types of influence mines, each with a wide range of adjustments, 200 different mines could be produced, each tailored for a special job.

The mining program was divided into five major phases. The first phase, started on 27 March 1945, involved the mining of the vital but narrow Shimonoseki Straits between Honshu and Kyushu, and certain naval bases out of which Japanese naval units were likely to steam to the defense of Okinawa. In the second phase, B-29's ranged from Shimonoseki Straits to Tokyo Bay, the plan being to intercept the shipping lanes between the great industrial cities, which depended on water transportation for 75 per cent of their requirements. In the third phase, attention was turned to the secondary ports along the western and northern coasts of Honshu, on which Japan was becoming more and more dependent for any commerce from Manchuria

and Korea across the Sea of Japan. The fourth phase involved intensified mining of the ports of northern and western Honshu and Kyushu, Kobe and Osaka. In phase five, every port of consequence used by the Japanese on the southern and eastern coasts of Korea was mined, and re-mining of other ports was continued. Mining the port of Rashin, Korea, only 125 miles from Vladivostok, involved a round trip of 1,100 miles, using two for staging purposes. Throughout the mining campaign, nearly half the mines dropped were reserved for Japan's shipping bottleneck, Shimonoseki Straits. All mines were dropped by radar at night.

Accumulating evidence points to the fact that this mining campaign achieved greater success than was anticipated. More than half a million tons of shipping were sunk, damaged or immobilized. The blockade as a whole was so complete that only the thinnest trickle of raw materials flowed from the Asiatic continent, shipments of food were a fraction of that required to keep the Home Islands above a starvation diet, and the Japanese were unable to supply their vast forces in "Greater East Asia" with adequate equipment.

These were the principal operations against the Japanese Home Islands. What did they cost in terms of men and airplanes?

In eight months of operations of the XXI Bomber Command, 212 highly trained crew members were killed, 397 were seriously wounded and 2,279 were reported missing. The figures are substantial, but they amount only to 1 per cent of the crew members airborne on bombing missions. To the end of July, 359 B-29's were lost by the XXI Bomber Command to all causes, 218 of them being lost to enemy action or to an unknown cause in combat. The Japanese reached the peak of their air effort in April, particularly over the Kyushu airfields, and against the Allied Air Forces as a whole. Thereafter, the effort of the Japanese Air Force against the B-29's dwindled steadily in numbers and aggressiveness, to the point that in July, when B-29's dropped more than 42,000 tons of bombs on Japan, only 99 Japanese fighter attacks were reported. B-29's held their own against Japanese fighters. The XXI Bomber Command during its eight months of operations claimed 756 enemy aircraft destroyed, or 3.4 enemy aircraft destroyed for each B-29 lost to enemy aircraft, anti-aircraft, or to an unknown cause. Some 216 enemy aircraft attacks were reported made for each B-29 lost to enemy aircraft.

The Air Campaign in the Philippines

In taking up the air operations in other Pacific theaters, it should always be remembered that, though distinct, these operations were parts of a whole, steps in a planned progress. The destruction of Japanese air power in one theater not only advanced or made possible the land and sea operations with which it was coordinated, but also contributed materially to the more and more fatal over-all weakness of the Japanese Air Force.

In the Philippines, the rapid construction of air strips on Mindoro, Leyte, and Samar at the end of 1944, provided Major General Ennis C. Whitehead's Fifth Air Force with its first adequate bases, particularly for operations against the network of air bases around Manila. In the meantime, the Thirteenth Air Force moved from the Admiralty Islands to Mortal and became active against the southern Philippines and the adjacent areas. These two air forces then turned their attention to the destruction of the Japanese Air Force, which had continued its efforts to keep up its strength, despite ruinous losses. In a single month, the Japanese Air Force in the Philippines dropped from 654 combat aircraft to 60. The Japanese from then on were through in the Philippines; apart from a suicide effort against convoys on the way to Lingayen gulf, the landings and the campaign on Luzon and the other islands were unopposed by enemy aircraft.

The enemy air force having been eliminated, the Fifth Air Force went to work softening up Luzon for invasion. Corregidor, which fell to the Japanese on 6 May 1942 after 5 months of battle and 28 days of siege, is an example of the effectiveness of this phase of operations. This island was blasted again and again by our heavy bombers, and was so battered that when our forces landed, they met no organized opposition. The few Japanese encountered were too dazed by the ordeal to offer effective resistance.

When air bases on Luzon became available, the Fifth Air Force again moved forward. Once again the Thirteenth Air Force moved into bases vacated by the Fifth, and entered a phase of concentrated ground cooperation with guerrilla forces. Under Brigadier General (now Major General) Paul B. Wurtsmith, the new commander, special fighter control sectors were organized, equipped with radio jeeps, and assigned to guerrilla headquarters for direct air-ground coordination. These jeeps were able to give on-the-spot ground control to our fighter sweeps, aiding their effectiveness and the effectiveness of the guerrilla forces as a whole. Meanwhile, the Fifth Air Force entered the ground cooperation stage of its activity. The growth of its effort is illustrated by the fact that 105 ground cooperation sorties were flown during January, and 4,963 sorties were flown during March.

Napalm bombing was used effectively during (Please turn to Next Page)

To Be Issued on the Seventh of December Volume IV of the

UNITED STATES

AT WAR

★
December 7, 1944

December 7, 1945

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Gen. Arnold's Report
(Continued from Preceding Page)

ing these ground-air operations. Napalm is a soft gasoline-impregnated jelly which our tests at the AAF Proving Ground in Florida and in experimental drops both in Europe and in the Pacific had proved almost non-extinguishable. Loaded in 110-gallon tanks with a detonator whose small fuze exploded on impact, napalm could be laid down by fighter planes carrying two or three tanks apiece in a literal blanket of fire over the caves and ditches in which a stubborn enemy might try to hold out.

The Ipo Dam east of Manila was essential to an adequate water supply for the Philippine capital. The well-armed Japanese were holed up in an organized series of cave positions, where artillery shells and aerial bombs were comparatively ineffective, and it began to appear that the campaign might last indefinitely. Into the Ipo area crawling with Japanese the Fifth Fighter Command dropped over 1,000 tanks of napalm in a series of raids on 16, 17, and 18 May. The stubborn, fanatical Japanese were transformed into a rabble. The 43rd Division went in "standing up."

Possession of air bases in the Philippines gave us the opportunity to cut off by air blockade the water shipment of the rich and badly needed resources of the south regions of Japan's stolen empire; General George C. Kenney's Far Eastern Air Forces, in coordination with brilliant efforts by the Naval Air Arm, lost no time in making good the opportunity.

The Okinawa Campaign

In the Okinawa campaign, it was necessary not only to knock out the enemy air strength on that island, but also to hold down the flow of reinforcements and scale of attacks from other areas. Jap air strength on the Home Islands, on Formosa and lesser islands, and along the China coast was all in position to be brought to bear against the invasion fleet, and many other lucrative targets. On the other hand, our advances permitted us to plan the greatest, best-coordinated air effort the Pacific War had seen up to that time.

Before D-Day carrier task forces struck Kyushu, Formosa, and Okinawa itself. The XX Bomber Command, based in China, commenced its attacks on Formosa. The XXI Bomber Command, based in the Marianas, flew photo reconnaissance missions over Okinawa, mined naval bases in the Home Islands, and helped to contain the Japanese Air Forces based in the Home Islands by the steadily mounting scale of its attacks, both day and night, against the Home Islands. During April alone, after the invasion had begun, the XXI Bomber Command flew 1,212 sorties against airfields on Kyushu, damaging repair and maintenance installations. During April, P-51 fighters from Iwo also started their attacks on Kyushu airfields. Heavy and medium bombers of the Fifth Air Force in the Philippines pounded airfields on Formosa day and night, maintaining their attacks on that island until the end of the war. The Fourteenth Air Force bombed Japanese airfields along the China coast.

Two days after the landings on Okinawa, Marine fighters were using repaired Japanese air strips. During May the first P-47N fighter group in the Pacific theater commenced operations from Ie Shima. From every standpoint, however, Okinawa was the grimmest battle of the Pacific War. The supreme effort of the Kamikaze Corps hardly requires detailing in this report. In a little over two months the Japanese lost more than 4,000 aircraft. Their staying power was gone; as had been the case before in the Pacific, the Japanese Air Force was not present for the climax of the ground campaign. Nor did the Japanese Air Force ever come back in strength; our subsequent operations from Okinawa, as well as our air attacks as a whole against the Home Islands, met dwindling opposition.

Okinawa—The Final Battle

Bulldozers and shovels were busy on Okinawa air strips the day our forces landed. The Japanese had left us seven battered air strips on Ie Shima and Okinawa; without making use of more than three of these, we planned a minimum of 23. By the end of July an average of 35,000 tons of material was being daily unloaded on Okinawa. At the end of hostilities the Army Air Forces alone had four heavy bomb groups, five medium and light bomb groups, and nine fighter groups operating from Okinawa and Ie Shima. By early November, when an invasion of southern Kyushu was scheduled, we planned to have 47 groups of Army, Navy and Marine planes (including twelve groups of B-29s) based on Okinawa and Ie Shima. Ultimately, Lieutenant General James Doolittle's Eighth Air Force would have consisted of twenty groups of B-29s.

From a small beginning on 17 May, when P-47N fighters based on Ie Shima first attacked Kyushu targets, the scale of coordinated air attack by the Fifth and Seventh Air Forces (the latter commanded by Brigadier General Thomas D. White) rose steadily until, during the last weeks of the war, it surpassed

in scale and concentration anything previously achieved in the Pacific War. This was achieved notwithstanding the almost continuous handicap of adverse weather, particularly the low clouds and fog of summer over Japan. More than 800 sorties were flown in a single day, and nearly 400 aircraft attacked a single target on Kyushu.

Bombers and fighters, after an early concentration on enemy airfields on Kyushu, turned their attention principally to communications and industry. Shipping targets near Kyushu, in the Inland sea, Tsushima straits and the Yellow sea ranged from battleship to small fishing craft. Land communications targets included rail yards, tunnels, bridges, tracks, locomotives, and rolling stock. Factories, warehouses, radar facilities and fuel dumps were attacked with bombs, rockets, napalm bombs, and machine gun fire. Meanwhile, P-51 fighters based on Iwo, although concentrating generally on airfields in the Tokyo, Nagoya, and Kobe-Osaka areas, were in fact hitting virtually as wide a variety of targets as the Fifth and Seventh Air Force. In approximately four months of operations, Iwo-based P-51 fighters flew 6,800 sorties against targets in the Home Islands and as escort for B-29s.

(Continued next week)
Report Army Officer Bill

The Senate Military Committee this week reported, with one amendment, S. 1554, the bill that provides for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army so as to increase the present authorized strength of 16,719 to a total of 25,000.

The amendment provides that the minimum age limit of 21 years for commissioning shall be eliminated, it being the opinion of the Committee that "there is good officer material under that age." The War Department has expressed itself as being agreeable to the elimination of the minimum age limit.

Legislation is now on the Senate calendar and action on it is to be expedited with a view to assuring non-regular officers that there is to be an opportunity for them to become commissioned in the Regular Army. The number to be commissioned will be increased as soon as the size of the post-war Army has been decided.

The legislation provides as stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 10 Nov. that commissioning shall be in all grades from second lieutenant to major "from among qualified persons of good moral character who have served honorably as commissioned officers in the Army of the United States during the present war in grade equal to or higher than those they will receive if appointed in the Regular Army."

R.O.N.S. Create Data Group

So that United States citizens may know what their Government must do to retain a definite superiority in Sea-Air power in relation to other world powers, the Reserve Officers of the Naval Services this week announced creation of a fact finding organization to gather and report to the nation from time to time such data.

The Reserve Officers group contend that since they are not a government agency and have no connection with the Government, they are in a position to make such information public "on their own responsibility," without restrictions or policies that might prohibit making such data available when it is definitely in the public interest.

According to George S. Piper, president of the association of Reserve Officers of the Naval Services or RONS, such reports would contain information on the following subjects:

1. Results of scientific research and experimentation that tend to determine the future effectiveness of Sea-Air power.
2. Comparative statistics on Sea-Air power of the nations of the world presenting:
 - a. Size of forces on VJ-Day 1945.
 - b. Size of forces on date of future reports.
 - c. Building programs on date of future reports.
3. Adoption and use of weapons by any country which influence the effectiveness of Sea-Air power.

"Assembling and publishing of such information," Captain Piper pointed out, "directly ties-in with the over-all program and objectives of RONS—chief among which is that the Navy be maintained at all times in a condition which gives the United States command of the ocean areas vital to our security."

**BUY MORE VICTORY BONDS
AND KEEP THEM!**

Joint Atomic Bomb Test

Following the Navy proposal that tests of the atomic bomb against surface ships be carried out, there has been speculation as to whether a Navy-Army Air Force test will be made.

As the AAF dropped the two atomic bombs employed against Japan feeling is strong within that organization that the test against sea power also should be carried out by the AAF.

While it is rumored that there have been discussions on the subject between Air Staff officers and Navy officials no announcement as to results have been made by either service. The AAF feels, it is said, that the tests should include trial use of the bomb against all types of surface vessels.

POW Credits and Discharges

Prisoners of war or personnel who have been out of United States control in enemy or enemy occupied territory are now eligible for separation, a new discharge policy of the War Department states.

The personnel concerned must have been outside United States control under honorable circumstances, have been a prisoner for a minimum of 60 days, have completed the rehabilitation program and meet physical discharge requirements.

It is also specified that individuals are not eligible who have indicated their desire to remain in the military service or who are Regular Army officers or enlisted men serving under an unexpired enlistment contracted after 1 June 1945.

Campaign credits will be accorded prisoners of war released in a combat zone during the time limitations of the campaign, in addition to any campaign credits earned prior to capture, the War Department announced this week.

The Department also ruled that evadees and escapees carried on organizational records as missing in action or prisoners of war will, in addition to other earned campaign credits, be accorded credit for any campaign in which it is established they were present during the time limitation of combat in that area.

Under the new rule, in the absence of other competent evidence, the certificate of an officer or the affidavit of an enlisted man will be accepted as evidence upon which to accord campaign credit.

NATS Shortens Tokyo Route

A shorter route from Honolulu to Tokyo, cutting the flight distance by 1,229 nautical miles, and shortening the flying time by approximately nine hours, has been established by Naval Air Transport Service.

The new route, via Midway and Marcus Islands, covers 3,720 nautical miles, with one-hour stop-overs at each of these island bases. The old route, via Johnston Island, Kwajalein, Guam and Iwo Jima, covered 4,949 miles, with a flying time of about 29 hours. Elapsed flight time on the new schedule is 20 hours.

Under favorable flying conditions, planes can now move from the Oakland, Calif., Naval Air Base to Tokyo in approximately 31 hours elapsed flight time.

Comdr. Floyd E. Miller, USNR, Commanding Officer of Transport Squadron 11 (VR-11), which will make daily flights on the new route, completed a final survey flight over the new route last week. Relay crews were left at bases along the route, and check pilots were left at Marcus to indoctrinate other pilots in flying the new route.

Forces furnished by Rear Admiral F. E. M. Whiting, USN, including Seabees of the 51st Naval Construction Battalion, reactivated Marcus as a Naval Air Base.

War-famed Wake Island, only 40 miles off the new Naval Air Transport Service route, will be used as an alternate base for operations under the new schedule. Personnel and material for the new base at Wake were supplied by Navy Acorn 57, an airfield maintenance unit commanded by Comdr. Philip A. Tague, USN.

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, USN, visited Wake recently and was greeted by Capt. Earl A. Junghans, USN.

Tinker Army Air Field

Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker, Deputy Commanding General, Army Air Forces, will formally dedicate Tinker Army Air Field near Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on Sunday afternoon, 18 Nov.

day afternoon, 18 Nov.

Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, who was killed in action while on an operational flight in the Pacific on 7 June 1942, was the highest ranking officer of Indian descent in the Army and was the first American general to lose his life in combat.

On Monday, 19 Nov., General Eaker will address the National Aviation Clinic at Oklahoma City at the Skirvin Towers Hotel during the third annual meeting of the Clinic.

That evening the tribe of Iska Helih Homa, the Indian clan of the Red Flying Man, will inaugurate General Eaker as honorary chief during formal ceremonies.

Urges Recommittal Of Atom Bill

Although concurring with the majority committee report that the future development and exploitation of atomic energy should be controlled in the interest of national security, a minority report of the House Military Affairs Committee this week emphatically urged that the legislation should be of an "interim" nature until the settlement of international questions and agreements.

The Committee declared further that even if the pending legislation were to be interim in nature, its extreme terms are unwarranted by any circumstance or condition, if perchance it meets at all with constitutional requirements. Minority members held that while the vast powers outlined in the proposed measure are requested under "the hue and cry of an emergency," it should be borne in mind that the atomic bomb was conceived and developed over a considerable time without specific congressional action.

"We fully recognize that there must be a measure of secrecy and regulation, with rigid controls," the Committee stated, "but we are far from convinced that any emergency would warrant the surrender by Congress of the arbitrary and limitless powers sought by this bill."

The Minority Committee views are expressed in the form of a report to the full Committee on Military Affairs which now has under consideration H. R. 4566 looking toward some means of controlling the future use of atomic energy both for commercial and military purposes.

May Strangle Research

As atomic force may in time be adapted to every conceivable industrial use, the Committee declared, it follows that the agency created by this measure will have power and control over private industry to an extent never before even suggested in the history of this nation. The Committee charged further that under the measure the field of research as well as in all other fields, science and industry would be harnessed to bureaucracy, under the complete domination of the Commission, created to govern atomic power.

"Not even the armed forces, except for military purposes in time of war or national emergency and at the direction of the President may conduct experiments involving atomic energy without the consent of the Commission," the Committee asserted. "Civil service laws may be ignored in the employment of personnel."

International Phase

Committee members also disagreed with the international phases pertaining to the proposed legislation. They attacked particularly section 3 which contains a provision that "the activities of the Commission shall be carried on in accordance with the basic principles established by the United States in the promotion of international peace, the development of foreign policy, and the safe-guarding of the national defense."

While it is contended that the purpose of the act is to regulate the development and use of atomic energy within the United States, the Committee asserts, the provision would require the Commission to act in accordance with the President's foreign policy.

"This but further emphasizes the necessity of congressional control if the secrets of atomic energy are to remain the property of this Nation, and are not to become the subject of barter and trade in accordance with present or future foreign policy as it may be decided upon by the President or the State Department," the Committee said.

In conclusion the committee recommended recommittal of the measure for further consideration.

Unification of Services (Continued from First Page)

would ever approve or could afford to maintain, or in my judgment ever need. And my responsibility did not alone relate to only military operations. Surely such an objection cannot stand in the face of experience."

General Eisenhower said that the results in Africa and Europe of having an over-all command proved groundless the theory that the creation of a single department would subordinate one fighting service to another and that each of these services is now proud of the part it played in the unified, balanced force which brought about the defeat of the enemy. "I am convinced," he said, "that unless we have unity of direction in Washington through the years of peace that lie ahead we may enter another emergency in a time to come as we did at Pearl Harbor. It is in time of peace that this nation must preserve the balanced, adequate measure of our land, sea and air power lest we lose the peace we have so dearly bought."

Urges New Study

Meanwhile, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hensel, in a letter to the *New York Times*, reendorsed the Navy Department's suggestion that decision be postponed and that a Presidential board be appointed to study and report on the "most adequate plan of governmental organization to preserve our national security." His letter, as printed in the *Times* of 14 Nov., follows:

"The Navy Department is heartily in favor of the suggestion made in your editorial of 8 Nov., 'A Study of Unification.' You recommended that a Presidential board be appointed to study and to report on the most adequate plan of governmental organization to preserve our national security."

"This has always been the position of the Navy Department. You will find that such action was urged by our spokesmen when the subject of reorganizing the armed services was first suggested. Such criticism as has been directed toward various plans of merging the departments has been motivated by the belief that such plans were most inadequate and, in the case of the most recent plan, distinctly harmful."

"We have also opposed the suggestion that a merger be adopted in principle and the details worked out later. We do not believe that mergers of anything, whether business corporations or governmental departments, can be effected without a consideration of the details."

"Although you stated in your editorial that you believed in 'the principle of unification,' it is our sincere judgment that there is no such thing as a 'principle' of unification. The only true principle which can be involved is adequate provision for the security of our nation."

"The suggested unification of the War and Navy Departments is merely a possible method for attaining such objective. Many other methods have been and undoubtedly will be suggested. It is our belief that, after careful study and critical analysis, the best method of obtaining the objective should be selected. We see no reason for frantic rush."

"As a matter of fact, we are most surprised by the determination on the part of proponents of merger to rush through legislation on the subject with a minimum of detailed consideration and analysis. We are also distinctly puzzled by the implacable insistence on the part of the proponents of merger that they alone have the right solution of this complicated problem, and that anyone who suggests a study and analysis is negative or self-interested."

"This complex problem cannot be settled by assertion and counter-assertion. It likewise should not be settled by compromise. The proper answer will be discovered only after a careful study by disinterested and thoughtful citizens."

Unless there is unity of control at the top in peacetime, there can be no immediately effective unity of field command in wartime, General Omar N. Bradley, USA, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs told the Committee.

General Bradley said that it was inconceivable to him that there could be any serious question as to the need for unity of administration and direction at the top in the form of a single executive department to preside over three fighting arms which exist only for a single purpose—the national defense.

"It is my opinion," General Bradley said, "that the needed results can best be attained by establishing now a unified, single department for the Armed Forces."

Commenting further on the unity question, General Bradley said:

"The adoption of the country's military policy and strategy is ultimately the responsibility of the President as Commander in Chief. The development of the basis for such

policy and strategy is necessarily an overall problem requiring coordinated and simultaneous, rather than piecemeal, consideration. Such development is now divided between two separate executive departments. This means that even the most minor differences can be resolved only by the President."

"Involved in such responsibility is the need for highly coordinated efforts in procurement and supply, research and development, training and the evolution of operational doctrine. It can probably be assumed that consideration of a change in the organization of the military departments is predicated on the possibility that war may come again and on the consequent need for adoption of a plan to discourage a potential enemy from aggression, or to bring him to his knees as expeditiously and economically as possible. It should be remembered, however, that in this matter of development and adoption of a national strategic policy, much of the work must be done in time of peace. Consideration, then, should be given also to adoption of an organization which would not be subject to change, perhaps suddenly, in the event of war."

"In the matter of operations in the field in time of war, we must assume, I think, that there will always be a probable need for combined operations. Just as we must at all times have coordination among the various components of the Army, such as between the Infantry and the Field Artillery or between the Ground Forces and the Air Forces, so it is also essential that we have complete, intelligent understanding and coordination between the Army and Navy in combined operations, especially landing operations. This, in my opinion, was achieved in this war only where unified command in the field existed. But such unified command did not emerge easily. It developed only after war had begun and then only after we had undergone trying and costly experiences. We did not have it at Pearl Harbor. There we had joint command—voluntary cooperation. The lesson should be too plain to miss. We did not have it before war came because we had two separate military departments. Should not the basis for unified command in the field be established long before operational needs make it necessary?"

"I rather imagine I was asked to appear before you gentlemen because of my experience as a field commander. For that reason, I prefer to limit my opinion to my observations during battle experience; in other words, to the second factor to which I have already referred. I arrived in Africa about the first of March, 1943, just after the Kasserine Pass Battle. I found a unified command. General Eisenhower was the Allied Commander in the Mediterranean area. He commanded the Naval units as well as ground and air forces."

The Pearl Harbor disaster, the time given America through Allied aid to prepare for war, and the elimination of the time lag in two world wars, were given by General Carl Spaatz, Commanding General Strategic Air Forces, Pacific, as the three history making facts which govern a new approach to national security.

As top dog, America becomes Target Number 1, General Spaatz said and added that in the future there will be no time lag, and added that the airplane will possibly exceed the speed of sound, thus multiplying beyond measurement the possibilities for surprise.

"That is the impact of science, which is changing the world no matter what we say or do," General Spaatz told the Committee. "Science dictates the affairs of men and nations as never before. Science outstrips both politics and military art. Science creates new conditions to which civil and military institutions must be adapted. . . . Our direction must be forward, with science paving the way for a new period of history."

Speaking specifically on the question of unity, General Spaatz said:

"Pearl Harbor proved the consequences of systematic disunity at the top. No condemnation of individuals can remove the scars of that disaster. President Truman has said: The whole nation was to blame. But the same weakness continues. To eliminate the weakness we must eliminate the source: disunity at the top. To maintain that disunity as a system is to invite a much more dangerous Pearl Harbor in the future, a Pearl Harbor without a time lag."

"We did what was feasible during the war. We shifted to unity of command in the various theaters of operations. Otherwise we might still be at war."

"It would have been difficult for the War and Navy Departments to reorganize their machinery while actually conducting hostilities. These Departments have existed in peacetime to train and equip our forces. They have existed in wartime to direct and supply our forces in battle. But in the Atomic Age the line of distinction between peacetime and wartime organization for defense will reach the vanishing point. War emergency fades into peace emergency. The wartime lesson of central direction becomes all the more com-

elling because we now have time to think, to become aware of blunders which are innate in our present arrangement. Of course, failure to learn by experience is not new. But never was the penalty for such failure so obvious or so great as now. Unity at the top is essential to enable us to meet unforeseen contingencies and keep us most effectively alert for surprise. If there is another war there will be no time lag."

"There has been a tendency to over-emphasize long range bombardment, and to ignore the versatile application of Air Power. Our Air Forces were used for any mission considered important, at any given moment."

"Especially misleading is the distinction made between Strategic and Tactical Air Forces. That distinction is not valid in describing the use of Air Power as a whole, day after day."

SecNav's Protest

Secretary Forrestal's letter of 9 Nov. follows:

"My dear Secretary Patterson: "For some time I have been concerned about the tone of the testimony which Army and Navy officers have been giving before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on the merger of the War and Navy Departments and this morning an incident occurred which finally prompts me to write you this letter."

"During his testimony this morning, Lieutenant General Doolittle, referring to statements made by Admirals Nimitz and Mitscher about the role of sea power in the Pacific, said: 'Our B-29 boys are probably resting uneasily in their graves as the result of those statements.' General Doolittle also referred to arguments advanced by witnesses before the Committee as 'hypocrisy.'"

"As civilian head of the Naval Service, I should not let charges against ranking Naval

(Please turn to Next Page)

Pearl Harbor Probe Begins

Information concerning disposition of ships and troops and installations in Hawaii on 7 December 1941 was in the hands of the Japanese Government well in advance of the attack, members of the Congressional Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee were told this week.

The Committee, which opened hearings on the Pearl Harbor disaster 15 Nov, was told that the attacks were carefully planned and could not have been made better with numerous and accurate rehearsals. The statements were made before the Committee by Col. Bernard Thielen of the Army general staff, who described in detail what happened in Hawaii on the day of the attack.

Also testifying on the opening day was Rear Adm. T. B. Inglis, chief of naval intelligence, who told the Committee that 105 enemy planes attacked the Navy, making allowance for some planes that made repeated attacks. At the same time Col. Thielen asserted that by a coincidence the same number of planes had attacked Army installations. When pressed by committee members to give some estimate as to the combined Japanese attack, Admiral Inglis said that the only way he could do that was to add Col. Thielen's figure to his own and make it 210.

In addition to the testimony of the Army and Navy Chiefs, two thick code messages translated by the Government before 7 December were laid before the committee at the start of the hearing. These revealed that the Japanese were keeping a close watch on ship movements at Hawaii as early as December, 1940. The messages also revealed the story of negotiations the Emperor's diplomats were carrying on with the American Government in Washington, as the Japanese aircraft carriers were steaming toward their Target.

More startling, however, was the revelation in the Japanese messages that the day before Pearl Harbor Japanese representatives had been working with "influential" individuals behind "their front negotiations" with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

According to another message the Japanese consul at Honolulu was disclosed to have reported to Tokyo on 6 December 1941, that the following vessels were in Pearl Harbor on that date: Nine battleships, three light cruisers, three submarine tenders, 17 destroyers, and, in addition there were four light cruisers, two destroyers lying at docks (the heavy cruisers and airplane carriers have all left.) The message also added that it appears "that no air reconnaissance is being conducted by the fleet air arm." Notations in the message, however, revealed that this communication was not translated until 8 Dec.

The story of Pvt. Joseph L. Lockhard, who had volunteered for radar training

on the morning of the attack, and saw the image of the hostile air fleet approaching, was repeated by Col. Thielen.

Col. Thielen said that there was no way of telling at the time whether the planes were friendly or hostile. It was stated that Private Lockhard reported what he saw in the radar to Lt. Kermit A. Tyler. "That officer," Col. Thielen said, "decided to do nothing about it."

Admiral Inglis told of the sinking of a Japanese submarine by surface craft at 6:45 A.M., the day of the attack in "the defense sea area" of Hawaii. The duty officer at naval headquarters was notified at once, he said.

Admiral Inglis reported that there was a direct hit on the conning tower and the sub dropped from sight, with oil bubbles on the surface of its wake. This he said, was the first notice given that the Island of Oahu "might be under attack."

Describing the various Japanese attacks on air fields the Admiral said some Marines at the marine air field tried to fight Japanese fighter planes with pistols.

Before the sessions began, Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the commanders in Hawaii on the day of the attack, took seats in the Committee room. Both will be given an opportunity to testify before the hearings are concluded.

Navy JAG

Rear Adm. Oswald S. Colclough, USN, was this week nominated and confirmed as the Judge Advocate General of the Navy for a term of four years.

At the same time, Capt. George L. Russell, USN, was confirmed as a rear admiral, temporary, while serving as Assistant Judge Advocate General.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Rear Adm. John J. Manning to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Rear Admiral Colclough was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in June 1920, with the Class of 1921. Since that time he progressed in grade until his promotion to Rear Admiral 24 July 1945.

Rear Admiral Colclough reported for Duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General in March 1941 and was detached on 30 December 1941 with orders to fit out a submarine division in the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. After a year in command of that division he was transferred, in December 1942, to duty as Chief of Staff and Aide to the Commander of Task Force 8, North Pacific Forces. For his services in that assignment he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

Captain Russell was graduated from the Naval Academy as an ensign in June 1921, and was promoted to captain 20 June 1942. From July 1941 to February 1942 he was aide and Flag Secretary, Staff, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, and from July 1944 to April 1945 he was Commander of a Submarine Squadron. His shore duty included instruction at the Submarine base in New London, Conn., and duty with the office of Judge Advocate General at various periods from Aug. 1928 to June 1941.

NATS Aid Returning Personnel

In order to supply maximum accommodations for returning Allied prisoners of War and personnel proceeding to separation centers from ports of debarkation, the Atlantic Wing of the Naval Air Transport Service will abandon "cargo only" flights and shift to an all-passenger schedule effective 15 Nov. 1945, according to an announcement from Capt. James E. Dyer, USN, Commanding Officer of the Wing.

A total of 18 flights per day will be converted from cargo to passenger service, increasing the number of daily Naval Air Transport Service Atlantic Wing passenger flights to 38.

NATS Atlantic Wing is effecting this expansion in passenger service in order to meet the growing needs of the Naval Service which is speeding discharged personnel homeward as quickly as possible and despite the fact that the Atlantic Wing itself has lost 25 per cent of its veteran transport personnel through demobilization.

Calendar of Legislation

Action on Legislation

S.1489. To authorize payment for earned annual leave which accrued to female dietitians and physical therapy aides employed as civilians by the War Department prior to 31 March 1943, and who, on 1 April 1943 accepted appointments in the Medical Department. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S.1554. To provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S.1590. To extend reemployment benefits to former members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who entered the Women's Army Corps. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S.1036. To provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave. Conference report agreed to by Senate.

Bills Introduced

S.J.Res.113. Sen. McKellar, Tenn. To preserve the status and perquisites of officers of the U. S. Army detailed to duty in the Department of Agriculture.

H.R.4627. Rep. Mills, Ark. Relating to sales of surplus property to veterans.

H.R.4650. Rep. Dworshak, Idaho. To compute pay and allowances of persons promoted, while prisoners of war, from the date the promotion was made effective for the purposes of seniority and precedence.

H.R.4653. Rep. Price, Fla. To exempt totally disabled veterans of both World Wars from the Federal income tax.

H.R.4655. Rep. May, Ky. To authorize the appointment of certain additional permanent major generals and brigadier generals of the line of the Regular Army.

H.R.4656. Rep. May, Ky. To authorize the appointment of certain persons as permanent brigadier generals of the line of the Regular Army.

H.R. 4702. Rep. Bartlett, Alaska. To authorize enlisted men and warrant officers of the Regular Army who have served as commissioned officers in World War I and World War II to retain their commissions or be retired in the highest rank attained.

H.R. 4706. Rep. Elston, Ohio. To authorize the appointment of members of the Navy Nurse Corps as commissioned officers in the Navy Reserve.

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FINANCE



MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

The House Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning this week submitted their eighth report, the conclusions emerging from the committee's recommendations being as follows:

Immediate European relief should be granted subject to definite safeguards to protect both the people of Europe and the interests of the United States. It was recommended that this not continue beyond the time production can be resumed so that nations may help themselves and pay for their exports.

The resumption of production in all liberated countries and, to a considerable extent, in occupied regions, depending upon immediate procurement of raw materials, transportation equipment, food and fuel for which productive short-term loans offer a better way to recovery than continued relief, the sooner these economies can be aided to recovery the sounded will be American foreign trade.

Longer-term loans for general reconstruction and recovery of the total economies will also be needed, the report stated. The committee feels that the countries should show good faith in their acceptance of the Bretton Woods agreements, which afford a large-scale capital for these purposes.

The Treasury 13 Nov. called for the redemption 15 March \$489,080,100 of 4% per cent bonds (1946-56) dated 15 March 1926, for cash or exchange for other interest bearing obligations of the United States. The announcement stated that holders of these bonds may, in advance of the redemption date, be offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of their called bonds for the government obligations mentioned.

The Securities and Exchange Commission reported this week that lessened demands for public ownership of utilities have been caused by the 1935 Holding Company Act. The chairman of SEC said that private investors have acquired \$4,053,719,313 of utility properties disposed of under the act, while sales to municipalities and other public bodies came to \$293,500,274.

Christmas Club depositors in mutual savings banks will this year receive a total of \$111,385,196. This figure represents the accumulations of 1,608,520 depositors, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks states, and is \$25 million more than the figure for last year.

Chairman of Clemency Board

Owen J. Roberts, former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has accepted appointment as Chairman of the War Department Clemency Board, which recently began to review the cases of all of the 34,260 military prisoners now serving general court martial sentences, with a view to effecting such reduction in sentences as may be warranted on the basis of the individual records in each case.

In announcing the appointment, Under Secretary of War Royall said:

"The aim of the clemency board is to assure the application of even-handed justice through the review of sentences adjudged by courts martial in all parts of the world. The acceptance of the chairmanship by Justice Roberts will be of extreme assistance in guaranteeing that the highest standards of fairness will be maintained in this post-war review and that clemency will be granted wherever it is warranted."

In addition to Justice Roberts, the members of the War Department Clemency Board are Austin H. McCormick, Vice-chairman; Brig. Gen. Rufus S. Ramey, Col. Hubert D. Hoover and Col. Conrad Snow, with Lt. Col. James P. Hendrick serving as alternate in the temporary absence of Colonel Snow.

Thirty-day leave in Europe may be taken by officer and enlisted personnel being discharged to accept civilian governmental positions.

QUICK LOANS TO REGULAR OFFICERS

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Merchant Marine

Vice Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., War Shipping Administrator, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, in a joint statement announced a discharge system for merchant seamen based on length of wartime sea service.

Under the new system, which became effective 15 Nov., merchant seamen will be eligible for discharge upon a parallel with the point discharge system applicable to members of the Armed Forces.

Seamen over draft age—under the present regulations 26 years of age and over—are eligible to a certificate of Substantially Continuous Service, provided they meet the same conditions as to the duration of their service in the Merchant Marine.

The new Selective Service provisions state that if a seaman has served at least 32 months of substantially continuous service, including periods of hospitalization, medical treatment, internment by an enemy nation, or allowable credit for shore leave, he may be released from further service in the Merchant Marine without being subject to induction, provided that his certificate of completion of a period of substantially continuous service is accompanied with the notation that the registrant is eligible to be relieved from any future consideration for classification into a class available for service.

An immediate general investigation of the Alaska trade as basis for authorizing general rate increases has been requested the War Shipping Administration in a petition to the Maritime Commission.

General rate increases are necessary, it was stated, for continuance of present Government operation of ships in the trade as well as for resumption of private operation in the future.

The petition sets forth that during the War Shipping Administration's operation of the vessels in the Alaska trade since May 1942, and after requisition for war and national defense of all suitable privately-owned ships in that service, operating costs have risen to a level precluding Government operation on an economically sound basis under existing rates, fares and charges, even without regard to capital charges.

The War Shipping Administration announces that approximately 200 ships scheduled to go into the Reserve Fleet before the end of the year must be maintained in service in order to meet new shipping demands. Some of these vessels included in the total have already been laid up and will be recalled to active duty, the WSA said.

Increased shipments for UNRRA, Great Britain, and additional supplies for Russia and France accounted for the major part of the increased shipping demand. The additional ships are all cargo vessels, not troopships, and will require 10,000 merchant officers and seamen over previous estimates. Fourteen thousand experienced merchant seamen and officers must return to sea duty in order to man these ships as well as the troopships bringing American soldiers home.

Three noted American steel, auxiliary sailing vessels have been recently declared surplus by the Navy and will be offered for sale to the public on 26 November, the War Shipping Administration has announced.

The three vessels are the Vagrant, ocean-going auxiliary ketch formerly owned by Harold S. Vanderbilt; the Milgrant, three-masted auxiliary schooner formerly owned by Carl Tucker of New York City, and the Guinevere, three-masted auxiliary schooner formerly owned by Edgar Palmer of New York City.

Gen. Patton in Command

During the present visit of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower to this country, General George S. Patton, Jr., as the senior American officer, will be in command of United States forces in the European theater of operations. General Patton now heads the skeleton staff of the 15th Army, and has headquarters in Bad Nauheim, Germany.

Unification of Services

(Continued from Preceding Page)

officers of hypocrisy or of partisanship to the point of callousness go unnoticed. But in order to avoid adding to the undesirable heat which it seems to me has already entered these deliberations, I refrain from making any direct reply. Moreover, the Navy air-sea rescue record speaks for itself of our concern for the B-29 crews.

"I question whether we should allow the discussion of a proposal on which our Departments are divided to lead us into impugning the good faith of people who disagree with us, and I question especially whether death in any particular line of duty—and the resultant grief at home—should be appealed to in order to advance any individual point of view. The fact that an officer of General Doolittle's calibre and admitted high qualities could be led to accuse responsible commanders of any Service of disregard for the sacrifices made by the men of another Service illustrates precisely the general drift of events which gives me such deep concern.

"If we allow an honest difference over principle to degenerate into an exchange of personalities, we shall do irreparable harm to the end which we all seek in the name of national security: the comradeship of all branches of the Armed Services. Once destroyed in a passing controversy, that spirit cannot be revived by any legislative fiat or organizational chart.

"As I have said before, it seems to me we might avoid such injurious acrimony by elevating this whole deliberation to the level of a special inquiry by a Presidential commission on the national security. Such a commission on one aspect of national security—the import of new weapons—was proposed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in their memorandum to us of October 21. In any event, I hope you will join with me in seeking to keep the discussion of the proposal now before Congress free from personalities which may leave lasting scars. I particularly want to caution all members of the Naval Service who may discuss this question publicly or privately against questioning the good faith and humanity of people who disagree with them; for that reason I am making this letter public."

Sec. of War's Retort

In reply, Secretary of War Patterson wrote as follows:

"Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I have your letter of November 9th.

"I am in hearty agreement with you that Army and Navy representatives, in their statements on the subject of unity of the armed forces, should confine the discussion to the principles involved. Remarks reflecting on those who hold contrary views or impugning their motives, as well as statements claiming that any branch of the service won the war single-handed, are bound to produce more heat than light and to provoke useless recriminations.

"This does not mean, however, that officers should not freely express their own personal convictions with force and vigor. Lieutenant General Doolittle did that in presenting his views to the Committee. After receiving your letter, I have read his testimony and I am certain that he had no intention of presenting the case for unification on other than its merits.

"I do not agree that the deliberations can be 'elevated' to a higher level than the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. I know of no higher forum for matters of this nature than the appropriate Committee of Congress which have the ultimate responsibility."

Gen. Doolittle's Statement

General Doolittle's statement, which was the subject of the Secretary of the Navy's protest, was made before the Senate Military Committee 9 Nov., and was included in the *Congressional Record* of that date in full text. Senator Hill (D. Ala.), in introducing it into the Record, characterized it as a "challenging, constructive and statesmanlike presentation," which "will live through the years and will be referred to and used by men for guidance in the days to come."

The presentation was opened by General Doolittle in a recollection of the report of the Baker Board, of which he himself was a member and who submitted a minority report. He recalled that that Board rejected the single department plan; that it stated that conjectures that the United States could be attacked in some vital area by Air Power "cannot be accepted as a possibility under the present stage of air development" and decided the possibilities of long-range heavy bombing by saying in effect that the Air Corps is an arm of the Infantry.

General Doolittle continued: "I am told that it has been strongly urged that the whole problem now before this Committee be turned over to a composite military and civilian board like the Baker Board. If delay is the objective, such a suggestion will attain it. If sound prompt action is the ob-

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Unification of Services (Continued from Preceding Page)

jective, the experience of the Baker Board indicates that you may get something less than wisdom. . .

"The Air Force has proved itself to be the only arm that can operate independently. Air action must take place first and the enemy must be destroyed or neutralized before successful ground or sea operations can be launched. In future wars it is quite likely that the initial air action may be decisive and the side having lost the air war may well see fit to capitulate. . .

"I would like to explode another fallacious notion: that land-based air should fly over the land only and sea-based air over the sea—that upon reaching the coast line one should relinquish and the other take over. Such curtailment of mobility is untenable to air thinking and to effective air operations. When ground or sea transportation comes to the shore line it is stopped, but the airplane doesn't know whether it is over land or sea and the experienced airman doesn't much care.

"Furthermore all land-based air must be under one agency. We cannot efficiently split our forces. General Kenney's testimony clearly pointed this out. . .

"No single service won the war. The Navy fought magnificently as did the Ground Army and the Air Army. We cannot pay too high credit to our gobs, our doughboys and our airmen.

"The smooth functioning of the field team was the direct result of having unity of command—one Supreme Commander in each theater of war.

"Hypocrisy"

"I have seen the contention made that you can have effective unity of command in the field in wartime without having unity of control in peacetime. I believe this is wrong and I believe that, even worse, it is hypocrisy. When a war is over the commands in theaters of operations are, of course, liquidated and nothing remains except the home organization. If there is no unity there, there is no unity at all. It is the form of the home organization that will control the training, the tactics, the doctrine, the thinking and the habits of the men whom we will train to fight the next war if it comes to us. If they are trained in two departments, we will have the same make-shifts and fumbblings in attempting to get a required unity of command in theaters of operations that we had at the outset in the war just past; and we will have commanders who still do not understand the two arms of the service in which they were not fundamentally trained. How do you obtain men who are able in the crisis of war to produce effective teamwork with their brothers of the other two services under a single commander? The answer is: You train them in peacetime to act with their brothers of the other two services under a single commander. How do you train leaders who, in the crisis of war, will be able to direct the cooperative efforts of three services with a sound knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of each? The answer is: You train them in peacetime in an organization where those three services function under a single direction and you give them experience on a command staff which, by virtue of the breadth of its responsibilities, compels them to think in terms broader than that of their own basic service.

"It is my earnest conviction that the most sound, efficient, and economical defense establishment can be achieved only through:

1. A continuation of fundamental research.
2. The establishment of an autonomous Air Force co-equal with land and sea.
3. A single department of National Defense which will coordinate the activities of the three component services.

Joint Chiefs of Staff

"A special committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, established to study and recommend on the best and most efficient peace and wartime military organization, visited the senior commanders in every war theater and in their report of April 15, 1945, recommended a Single Department of National Defense with ground, sea, and air co-equal.

"The board itself was composed of four members, two generals and two admirals. The two Army members and the younger Navy member strongly recommended a Single Department. The dissenting member was an elderly retired Admiral who prefaced his minority report general remarks with this statement:

"The present organization of the War and Navy Departments are the result of over one hundred and fifty years of experience."

"We must realize that methods of warfare have changed, that today's methods and equipment are not the same as they were one hundred and fifty years ago and that tomorrow's weapons will be different from today's. We must anticipate the future. The most advanced ideas of 150 years ago no longer apply. This is the type of retarded military thinking that held the development of military and commercial aviation back during the period between World War I and World War II, as exemplified by the Baker Board report referred to earlier in this statement."

General Devers

Testifying as to the effect on the

Ground Forces of having the services unified, General Devers said, "We visualize benefits deriving from combined service teamwork, coordination of new developments, proper allocation of raw materials and manufacturing facilities, an adequate military intelligence, and an equitable distribution of manpower."

Referring to his own branch of the services, General Devers claimed that, before the present war, although all war plans called for landings on foreign shores, "there was little teamwork between the Army and Navy insofar as actual preparation for combined operations was concerned." Referring to the now-historical advances to Berlin and the Philippines, the General said, "I cannot foretell the day when the defense of our country will not require the amphibious training of units of the Army. Such training should consist not only of initial landing exercises for the air, ground, and naval forces, but of their continual combined employment in subsequent inland operations." General Devers gave full credit to the Navy for its cooperation in illustrative landings and high praise to the effectiveness of naval artillery fire against ground targets.

Continuing, General Devers declared that the plan suggested by him "will be successful only if it is administered by, and conducted under, unified direction, and to be successful, such training should be coordinated, implemented, and directed under the guidance of a single integrated department."

Elaborating his idea, General Devers said that there must be collaboration in the fields of research, the proper allocation of raw materials and manufacturing facilities, the financial demands of the services, in "a proper collection and evaluation of military and international political intelligence", and in personnel procurement.

General Devers pointed his plea for "a single Secretary for the Armed Forces" by calling attention to the change in the method of promotion from the days of Indian warfare when "there was a separate infantry, a separate cavalry, and a separate artillery, each of which had its own promotion lists". We have "eliminated separate branch promotion lists and developed our World War II divisions along the line of the combat team." "World War II," said the General, "has taught us that within the Army branch consciousness must be eliminated. To fight a war of the future will require the elimination of our service consciousness which, in my opinion, can be obtained only by combining the offices of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy into a single department with its resultant evolutionary unification of the Army, Navy and Air Forces."

General White

General White confined his evaluation of unification to its expected effect in solving the problems of manpower procurement for the implementing of the military machine and carrying forward the production program. He referred to embarrassments that existed in both the Army and Navy through a lack of coordination in securing and allocating personnel, mentioning the Navy's success in getting 17-year-olds and aviation cadets. Concerning the latter program he spoke as follows:

"In the summer of 1942, the Joint Army-Navy Personnel Board agreed that it would be desirable to adopt uniform standards for acceptance of aviation cadets, to coordinate and integrate their publicity programs, and to agree upon an orderly method of allocating the available supply of men suitable for and volunteering for air service. Accordingly, a subcommittee was appointed to study the subject and propose a plan for a joint aviation cadet procurement program. The official designation of the Committee was 'The Joint Army-Navy Personnel Subcommittee on Standardization of Qualifications and Allocation of Aviation Volunteers to the Army and Navy.' The Committee was to study and recommend upon the following subjects:

- (1) Joint Publicity.
 - (2) Recruitment and Qualifications.
 - (3) Assignment of Qualified Candidates.
- "On 3 Aug. 1942, the Committee reported to the Joint Board, and recommended briefly:
- (1) That a joint board be appointed to control all advertising for Aviation Cadets.
 - (2) That all enlistment and recruiting agencies become, in effect, joint agencies, for procurement of aviation cadets, and
 - (3) That all qualified candidates be enlisted in a joint Army-Navy Aviation Cadet Reserve and from that reserve allocated to

the respective services, assignment to be administered by a Joint Board.

Navy Objects

"The Navy objected to the plan, on substantially these grounds:—

- (1) That the mental tests and educational standards of the two services were different, and that the Navy was unwilling to change its standards for the sake of uniformity.

- (2) That Navy would not accept physical examinations made by Army personnel.

- (3) That joint pooling of procurement would lead to administrative confusion.

- (4) That to some extent individual motivation would be eliminated and the Navy would not consider the use of any but men who volunteered expressly for the Navy, and

- (5) That existing administrative procedures differed and would have to be discarded and new, uniform procedures adopted.

"Since the Navy would not recede, the Joint Board decided to drop the whole matter and both services continued their independent programs. Less than 3 months later—on 12 Oct., to be exact—the Navy Department stated that it was becoming embarrassed by a tremendous back-log of aviation cadets—about a year's supply. On the same date AAF reported a 5-month back-log. Still we continued our separate ways. In December, 1942, the President stopped recruiting of men 18 and over, which also blocked procurement of aviation cadets by previous methods. On 1 Feb., 1943, we again proposed a Joint Examining Board for preinduction examination of potential aviation cadets, and a joint agreement was finally arrived at on 15 Feb., 1943. In short, partly because of divergent peacetime practices and policies, and partly because there was no single authority to say 'you must,' joint action that should

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have been planned in peacetime and put into effect promptly upon the outbreak of war was delayed for almost 15 months."

General White quoted with approbation from the Eberstadt Report, sponsored by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, wherein it was stated that "the fact that the divergent procedures and policies of the services (pertaining to personnel) have given rise to mutual problems is, in itself, an indication that it is undesirable for each service to establish its own procedures and policies totally without reference to those of the other." He also said he agreed with Mr. Eberstadt's conclusions as to personnel that "closer cooperation would have very beneficial results."

Return PR Units

Eight Puerto Rican units have been ordered redeployed to Puerto Rico from Marseilles, France, U. S. Forces, European Theater has announced.

The units, the 65th Infantry Regiment, the 155th Engineer Combat Company, 245th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment Quartermaster Battalion, 162nd Field Artillery Battalion, 326th, 326th, 326th and 326th Quartermaster Service Companies were scheduled to be shipped without transferring out low point men.

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Joint Army-Navy Board

Joint Army-Navy organizations have been set up under the direction of Secretary of War Patterson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal to standardize all purchases of common interest to both services.

The program will embrace between 4,000 and 5,000 specifications, the most expansive series of procurement specifications of any Federal agency.

The organizations set up are the Army-Navy Joint Specifications Council and Board which will operate under the direction of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. The Joint Specifications Board, operating under policy decisions made by the Council, is composed of representatives of each Army Technical Service, the Army Air Forces, and of each Bureau of the Navy Department and Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Representatives of industry have already shown interest in cooperation with this program. From time to time they may be invited to attend unification meetings when a question arises of the ability of industry to comply with a particular specification.

Proposals of items to be considered by the Joint Specification Board are received by the Board's Executive Committee from the following sources:

1. Joint Army-Navy boards, agencies and committees that unify service requirements.
2. Army service and Navy bureau specification groups that encounter items on which similar requirements exist.
3. Standardization groups, both Government and non-Government.
4. The Executive Committee of the Board after review and comparison of specifications which are used by the Army and Navy for procurement and which apparently are similar.

Specifications covering materials and processes for which there is a peculiar aeronautical requirement will continue to be issued by the Aeronautical Board.

The Executive Committee of the Joint Specification Board, which is briefly called JAN, considers the proposals received to determine whether the item will appropriately be covered by Federal, JAN or an Aeronautical specification. When it is determined that a Federal specification is suitable, the proposal is made through the War or Navy Department liaison with the Federal Specifications Board.

In the event a JAN specification for the items should be prepared, a custodian service for the Army and a custodian bureau for the Navy are designated. The custodians name representatives to collaborate in the preparation of the proposed specification. Responsibility for the preparation of the draft of the proposed specification is mutually decided by the custodian representatives unless otherwise assigned by the Board. The Executive Committee will be promptly informed regarding the service of bureau which is to be responsible for the preparation of the draft.

Unification meetings will be held from time to time at the request of, or with the concurrence of, the Army and Navy custodians, or when specifically directed by the Executive Committee.

These meetings may range from large groups, including representatives of all interested technical services and bureaus, down to meetings of the two technical specialists involved.

Project coordinators, assigned by the Executive Committee to cooperate with the custodians in the processing of the proposed specification, will be available to the Army and Navy representatives for assistance in connection with the unification meetings.

Representatives of industry will be invited to attend these meetings only when both custodians agree after consultation with the other interested services and bureaus. Where coordination with industry is necessary it will be carried out by one or both custodians as mutually agreed upon.

As a result of the agreement reached at the unification meeting, the draft of the joint specification is prepared by either the Army or Navy representative. Technical and editorial comments may

be made on the original draft by the interested bureaus and services.

Army Release Scores

The War Department this week announced a reduction effective 1 Dec. in the point score for enlisted men from the present 60 to 55 points, and for male officers from the present 75 to 73, both reductions being effective computed as of 2 Sept. 1945. There was no reduction for WAC officers but enlisted women were reduced from the present 34 to 32 points.

The changes also provide for release upon application of all enlisted men with three or more children under 18 years of age dependent upon them for support, and all married members of the WAC, both officer and enlisted women, who enlisted prior to 12 May 1945.

With respect to male enlisted personnel, they will also be eligible for discharge if they have four years of honorable military service. Previously established factors for the discharge of enlisted men will remain in effect.

Enlisted women will be eligible for discharge if they are married, regardless of date of enlistment.

Male officers will be eligible for discharge if they have four years and three months of honorable military service. This will make 783,000 men and women eligible to return to civilian life.

Asst. Sec. of War Resigns

President Truman, on 14 Nov. accepted the resignation of Assistant Secretary of War McCloy. The resignation, which becomes effective 24 Nov., was tendered Sept. upon the retirement of Sec. War Stimson but was not accepted by President at that time.

No action has been taken upon the resignation of Assistant Secretary of War for Air Lovett which was offered at the same time.

President Truman wrote Mr. McCloy praising his efforts in "reorganizing the War Department; in maintaining a co-operative relationship with the Department of State; in the development of lend-lease; in framing the regulations for military government."

Marine Corps Radar Rating

The designation Naval Aviation Observer (Radar) has been authorized for all commissioned and warrant officers of Marine Corps Aviation who meet the following qualifications:

Under orders to duty involving flying while serving as operational radar officers and have successfully completed course of instruction on operational radar at the Airborne Operational Radar School, Vero Beach, Fla., or who, subsequent to 24 Oct. are graduated from this school or others to be designated by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Enlisted personnel selected for Aircraft Intercept Training who graduate from the same schools are eligible for the designation Enlisted Aviation Radar-Navigator.

Instructions authorizing the wearing of an approved insignia will be issued when the insignia becomes available for purchase.

About 135 warrant officers, Regular and Reserve were designated Naval Aviation Observers (Radar) as of 1 Oct.

Thanksgiving Menu For Army

The traditional menu for the Thanksgiving dinner to be served in Army messes this year was announced by the War Department this week.

This master menu, laid out by the Menu Planning Section, Office of The Quartermaster General, will be served within the continental United States. The same menu will be followed as closely as possible in all overseas theaters, except that it will be supplemented with any fresh local products available.

The menu is as follows:

Dressing	Roast Turkey	Gravy
Cranberry Sauce		
Mashed Potatoes		
Creamed Onions	Green Peas	
Lettuce Salad	Mayonnaise	
Celery	Olives	Pickles
Hot Rolls and Butter		
Pumpkin Pie		
Oranges	Apples	
Candy	Nuts	
	Coffee	

Academies' Football

SEASON RESULTS

30 Sept.—Navy	40—Villanova	0
7 Oct.—Navy	21—Duke	0
	Army	51—Wake Forest 0
14 Oct.—Navy	28—Penn State	0
	Army	28—Michigan 7
21 Oct.—Navy	20—Georgia Tech	6
	Army	55—Melville 13
28 Oct.—Navy	14—Penn	7
	Army	48—Duke 13
4 Nov.—Navy	6—Notre Dame	6
	Army	54—Villanova 0
11 Nov.—Navy	33—Michigan	7
	Army	48—Notre Dame 0
TODAY'S GAMES (17 Nov.)		
Navy—Wisconsin		
Army—Penn		

Gen. Eisenhower Urges Training

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater, and Military Governor, United States zone in Germany, declared this week that he is completely confident the Congress can provide all the necessary safeguards to prevent abuses of a method of training forced upon the country by a necessity which must be faced.

"I feel sure," General Eisenhower continued, "that no true American would be willing to take on his own shoulders the awful responsibility for actively prohibiting all training and thus leaving our country defenseless and naked before a future enemy armed with the weapons of that day."

General Eisenhower appearing before the House Military Affairs Committee on universal military training question said that it was his personal opinion, that the greatest single motivating force for world peace today is the organized military potential of the United States—its resources, its technological advancement and its superbly trained manpower.

In this connection General Eisenhower said:

"This organization is being demobilized at an unprecedented rate but its potential for the maintenance of peace will continue so long as the world is convinced of our willingness and ability to vitalize it in time to meet any threat of aggression from any other power. This is our greatest assurance of keeping the peace for which we fought. Far from being contrary to the purposes and intent of the United Nations Organization, I consider it to be essential to the success of that organization. I know of no better or more democratic way to demonstrate our willingness and ability than to adopt now a program of Universal Military Training. It is eminently fair to our citizen army who fought and won this war in two ways: First, it is the best way of assuring them that they did not fight in vain; Second, it will relieve them in the shortest possible time of continuing to bear the burden, as the current trained civilian reserve, of defending the peace."

"Gentlemen—I have heard many arguments about the desirability or undesirability of Universal Military Service from a moral, educational and religious standpoint. These factors have always been of the greatest concern to me in the discharge of my functions of command. There is no question but that the sum-total of these values makes up the very essence of the thing we fought to preserve—our American way of life. But the facts of today must be faced. The preservation of our way of life in a world which twice within a single generation has fought to virtual exhaustion depends squarely upon the national security. That is a truism. I sincerely believe that the only practicable way to assure the national security is by peace-time military training and that this must be universal. No practicable alternative, that I have heard of, has ever been suggested. Therefore, I believe arguments as to the incidental disadvantages or benefits to be foreign to the main issue."

"An aspect of this whole problem that deeply concerns me is that of the rights and the best interests of the young men destined to receive the training. I wonder whether any honest opponent of peace time training has any clear conception of the difference between the trained and untrained men on the battlefield? In terms of the larger issue of victory or defeat comparison is scarcely possible, because in modern war it is not possible to win without training. But in the more personal matter of the individual's chances for survival I should say that the trained combat soldier has at least three times the chances of the untrained to live to become a veteran!"

The United States Navy is arranging to ship six shiploads of surplus supplies to the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission in China for disposition in accordance with the Surplus War Property Act.

Restoration To Active List

Hearings were opened this week by the Senate Military Committee on S.946 to amend existing law (190-77th Congress) so as to provide for reconsideration of the cases of officers who were retired under the provisions of Public Law 190, 77th Congress, a war measure. The identical bill provides that, under future operation of the law, officers shall be retired only for unsatisfactory performance of duty, neglect of duty, misconduct, or avoidable habits.

Representing the War Department, Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, assistant chief of staff, G-1, agreed that "the system of getting rid of the inefficient has been ineffective" and that undoubtedly some errors had been made, but urged that "the large percentage of officers who elected not to contest the Public Law 190 proceedings to the end would seem to be a reasonably clear indication that proceedings thereunder are unusually well-grounded and carried on impartially."

General Paul stated that, of 234 cases in which action was instituted, 143 of the officers elected to retire on their own application for length of service in lieu of Board action; in 35 cases the officers were retired for disability; one resigned under honorable conditions; one resigned for the good of the service; 4 were recommended for retention; 12 were disposed of by other procedures; and 38 were retired or discharged under Public Law 190.

Asked by Representative Ellsworth, the sponsor of a similar Bill in the House, whether his prepared statement did not indicate the need of a new law, General Paul stated that that is a fact, and that there needs to be a final Board so that pressure for the retention or reactivating of officers who are affected by the law can be shut off.

Asked by Senator Downey, sponsor of the Senate bill, whether the suggested Board should review past cases, General Paul agreed that it should.

Senator Johnson, acting chairman of the committee, commented that "four retained out of 234 indicates a man would have two strikes against him."

Senator Downey suggested that the War Department should provide an amendment to the bill to make possible a review of past cases.

Rear Adm. Hamlet, USCG, Ret., executive vice president of the Retired Officers Association, which has a membership of 3,346, stated that he "had come to the conclusion that the errors should be corrected."

Witnesses who brought their records to the attention of the committee were Lt. Col. Michael C. Granata, Lt. Col. James C. White, Lt. Col. C. C. Way, and Lt. Col. Dorris Hanes.

Territorial Personnel Separation

Army personnel who entered active military service in a territory of the United States will be returned to the appropriate territory for separation in accordance with Readjustment Regulations, the War Department announced this week.

Exceptions will be made only in the case of those territorials who are in the continental United States, who are eligible for discharge or who become eligible for discharge, who present satisfactory evidence of a permanent change of residence to the continental United States, or where an offer of employment and separation near current assignment is necessary to prevent a substantial delay in separation and to prevent unnecessary travel.

Band Leader Retires

Chief Warrant Officer Louis C. Tilton, leader of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation band, has applied for retirement and will return to Alexandria, Va., where Mrs. Tilton resides with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Green of 509 Wolfe St.

Since the band leader first enlisted in the Army at Fort Slocum, N. Y., in 1900, he has played in not only the United States Army Band, but also the United States Navy Band and the Coast Guard Academy Band.

A Field Artillery and Cavalry soldier as well as a musician, Mr. Tilton served with General of the Armies John J. Pershing, on the Mexican border in 1914. Then he earned six battle stars in World War I.